THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Reconstruction Bill—The Negro Question—About Impeachment—The President and Political Parties—General Grant—The State of the Country.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following items, from a conversation with the President since the adjournment of Congress, are, I think, of sufficient interest to entitle them to the dignity of printer's ink. The first subject mentioned was the Reconstruction bill, and the speeches made in both Houses, in which the radicals asserted that the last veto contained a threat on the part of the President not to carry the measure into execution. "These men," said Mr. Johnson, alluding to Boutwell, in the House, and Sumner and Howard in the Senate, "are not fools enough to believe any such thing. They know very well that there is no language in the message capable of being tortured into any such meaning. They know better than that; but they thought they could make some capital by pretending to put such a construction on it, for the benefit of a great many who won't read the message at all, but will take their word for its contents. I neither said, nor meant to say, that I wouldn't execute the bill; I never said, nor meant to say, that of any law passed by Congress. My opinion of that and the other Reconstruction bills is that, if there is any Constitution left in this country—if there is any of it still remaining—they are clearly in violation of it. I think that's as clear as any proposition in mathematics can be. There may be doubts as to the constitutionality of some bills, but I don't think there can be any as to these, and especially the last one. Well, that bill was sent to me for my approval. I couldn't give my approval, so I sent it back with my objections, stating why I couldn't sign it. Does that prove, because I vetoed it, that I won't execute it? If they have disregarded the Constitution in passing it, as I think they have, it's no reason why I should disregard it by not executing a bill passed in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, by the required two-thirds majority. A bill may be vetoed either on the ground of expediency or on the ground of constitutionality. In either event it becomes as much a law after it has been passed by a two-thirds majority over the veto, as if it had received the approval of the Executive. So, of course, there is nothing left for me to do but to execute that bill until it is either repealed or modified by Congress, or set aside by a competent judicial tribunal. I think these men would have done a good deal better if, instead of twisting a false construction out of a sentence or two of that message, they had answered some of the reasons which I assigned for not approving the bill."

On this subject of the negro question, the President said that so far from settling, the recent legislation of Congress would but inaugurate in real earnest the question of the equality of the two races. It might have worked itself out to a peaceful solution if they had let it alone; but they had given it a forced growth by the hasty transition of the negro from his former to his present condition in the South, and the result could not be good. The people of the North, he thought, would see this before long, and there would be a reaction. "These men," said he, "who insist so much on negro equality, never had any real love for the negro. There always was more of what they call negro equality in the South than in the North: that is, there has always been less feeling against the negro there than in the North, and there is less to-day, if they would only let the Southern people alone. There is Sumner, for instance—what has he ever done for the negroes? Have you ever seen his name to a subscription paper for their benefit in any way? I never have, and they are always bringing such things here, asking for this, that, and the other to help the poor and needy among the colored folks. I don't believe Sumner ever gave a cent. Then again, last New Year's day we had a public reception at the White House. The negroes came along with the white folks, they mixed in the crowd, and they were as well treated as anybody else. Sumner had a reception that day, but I didn't hear of any negroes calling on him, and I guess he wouldn't have treated them very well if they had called. And yet he will have nothing now but that the entire machinery of the ten States in the South shall be put into the hands of these negroes, and any man who doubts whether this would be expedient, in view of the past condition of the negroes, and their lack of opportunity to fit themselves for what he wants to do with them, he denounces as a Rebel and a traitor, according to his notion."

Mr. Johnson said he could hardly tell what to think of the action of the House on the question of impeachment—first ordering the report to be made, and then refusing to let Mr. Wilson make it. He referred to the subject good-naturedly, and as one who, though deeply interested, was not very fearful of results. It would be strange, he said, if they couldn't make a case out, after all the trouble they had gone to. "They even examined my private banking account, to find out about some bonds that I had. I have had these bonds for a good many years. Whenever I got any money I put it into them. Some I got while I was a mechanic. They were the only things I saved out of the war; all the rest of my property that could be carried off, I lost." He spoke of the action of the House in ordering the arrest of Lafayette C. Baker for not answering to a summons from the Judiciary Committee, and wondered what more they expected him to swear to. "I understand," said he, "that he testified to having got possession of a letter written by me to Jeff. Davis during the war, while I was in Nashville. I think he says he got it through Jim Brownlow. Now the fact is, I never wrote a letter to Jeff. Davis before, during, or since the war. Davis and I never agreed very well, and never liked each other. If you'll look in the *Globe* you'll find this from a debate between us on a bill of Davis' for the increase of the regular army. I was opposed to the bill; first, because I thought I saw in it something like the inauguration of the secession war, and then, I was opposed to a big standing army always. Davis had just been Secretary of War, and I knew where all the new appointments would come from, and what kind of men they'd be. I hunted up all sorts of authorities against his proposition, and especially the writings of Washington, where the militia is spoken of as the great army of the Constitution. I thought that was a beautiful and truthful idea."

I then said to the President that it had been asserted that he was intimate with Wilkes Booth at Nashville. He replied that he had never seen Wilkes Booth that he was aware of. Booth might have called upon him at the Capitol in Nashville, as a great many persons did, but he couldn't remember it. It had been said that Booth played at the theatre in Nashville while he was Provisional Governor, but he had no recollection of it, and he never went to the theatre while he was Provisional Governor. "It is very hard," said he, "that such charges as this should be made against me in Congress, and that there is no redress for me, after those making the accusation have had an opportunity to prove it, and have failed to show the slightest foundation for it. Long after I am dead and gone, people will see where I have been charged with that dreadful crime by men making prepared speeches in Congress. That will be history. The accusation will be quoted; but there will be no retraction to offset it. Sometimes I think about this very seriously, and I often wonder if the people really believe what those men have said."

The President expressed the fear that the work of restoring the Union would suffer from the combinations and plans for the next Presidency, already in a state of formation. As far as he was concerned, he said he had no ambition for another term, and was not, and never had been, a candidate for re-election. "I am not seeking any nomination, but I want all the friends I can get to help me save the country, and I don't care what party they come from. Before I sent my first message to Congress I told all the Republicans who called upon me that if they would go to work and get the States back into the Union, and restore harmony and good feeling between the two sections, I would give them a bond in any sum they could name never to ask an office and never to hold one again. I told them then what I think now—that, aside from the higher considerations of patriotism and public duty, as a mere question of party expediency, they ought to do this. I said to them that the South was whipped; that the people felt they had been put down by the arbiter of their own selection, and were ready to accept the situation in good faith; and that if the Republican party of the North would deal fairly and generously with them, it could be assured of twenty years of power, with the South its friends. I told them that these States must come back somehow, and it was for them to say whether as friends or as enemies of the dominant party of the North. If there were any Rebels left in the South, the Republican party could have conquered them by the course I suggested. That was clear to my mind then, and it is more so now."

Concerning the Democratic party of the North, he said some Democrats were very reasonable, others very unreasonable, in their demands of him. Some wanted him to give all the offices to Democrats; others didn't ask anything of the kind. Some insisted on his changing his Cabinet and doing everything to suit them. "If I had taken all the advice that's been given to me, I don't know where I should have been by this time. One set of men will come in and lay down a plan which they think will do a great deal of good. They'll go out, and in comes another set equally confident in an entirely different plan. I am always glad to get advice, but some men get mad at me because I don't take it. They don't appear to understand how difficult it is for me to see things from the same stand-point with them sometimes. They are outside, as it were, and can't be expected to see all the bearings as I do. But they'll come here and storm and fret at me because I won't let them take charge of me, and do the whole business. Now, while I am here, I don't intend to be taken charge of by anybody. I intend to do what's right, as nearly as I can get at it, and I won't shirk the consequences that may arise from that course. I can't please everybody, and it's no use trying. It's all very well to get advice, and I am thankful for it always, but the responsibility for acting upon it falls upon me, so I must be the judge."

Speaking of Presidential candidates and aspirants, Mr. Johnson asked me if I had any idea what was the nature of General Grant's testimony before the Judiciary Committee. I told him I only knew of the rumor that had been floating about Washington, attributed to Mr. Eldridge, a Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, to the effect that Grant's testimony made him a good candidate for the Democracy; but that I had also heard that the radical members of the Committee asserted the very reverse of this, and claimed the testimony as fitting Grant for a radical nomination. The President replied that he had regarded Grant as an indorser of his policy all along. "You will remember," said he, "that the message for which I was first denounced in the Senate as white-washing the condition of affairs in the South, was based partly upon information furnished by General Grant in his report, which accompanied that message. I have never spoken very much to General Grant on the subject of politics, but I should be surprised to find out at this time that he has been opposed to what I have been attempting to do for the restoration of the Southern States." These were the words of the President on this point, as nearly as I can remember them; they express the idea, at any rate. My impression is that when Grant's testimony is printed it will be hard to determine from it whether Ulysses is on both sides, or on neither at the present writing.

Frequently during the conversation the President spoke of the condition of the country as extremely perilous and beset with many difficulties. "First," said he, "there are ten States totally disorganized and torn to pieces. It is hard to see how, under the existing laws, this matter can be satisfactorily settled up. Then there is the Mexican question—and a very complicated question it is, too. Men may talk as they please in Congress and on the stump about it, but it is a subject that must be arranged by the law of nations. I don't wish to be understood as saying exactly what will be done about it, but merely to say that it will be a difficult and complicated question to adjust before we get altogether through with it. Then there's a great national debt to pay, and the people are getting restive under heavy taxation. Then we have an Indian war on our hands, the possible extent and cost of which are not easy to foresee. Now all these things demand attention, and I fear they will be lost sight of in the great struggle for the Presidency. The country needs all the friends it can get now, irrespective of party, to help save it from breakers. Any man who will help me in the work is my friend, I don't care what his politics may be."

THE EPIDEMIC IN TEXAS.

Terrible Sickness at Indianola—Indefatigable Exertions of the Howard Association—Inhumanity of Certain Persons.

We copy the following from the Indianola *Bulletin* of the 18th instant:—

The terrible sickness that has visited our city has caused much suffering. Many families will be left without a protector; and it is a duty we owe to humanity to relieve the actual wants of those who have been thus afflicted.

We exceedingly regret to hear that in some instances the feelings which should predominate in the human breast have been wanting, and trust that the finger of scorn and contempt may ever be pointed at the shapes of those who are, by some mistransformation, made in the image of God.

For the sake of humanity we trust we shall hear no more of such instances of inhumanity, and that a proper view of our situation be taken with calmness and reflection, and that the visitation may be looked calmly in the face, and all due and proper respect be paid to those who demand our services and sympathies.

But we rejoice to state that the great majority of our citizens are doing their duty nobly, and whenever any cases like the above come under their observation, immediate steps are taken to alleviate the necessities of the afflicted. The Howard Association are indefatigable in their exertions, and we trust that in a short time the cup of bitterness may pass from our lips, as the signs are evident of an abatement of the disease.

KEEP AWAY.

The city is still desolated with the yellow fever, and all business is at a standstill, of course; yet we notice almost every day that wagons from the interior will venture in and discharge and receive freights. Our advice to the people of the interior is to keep away for the present, until the air is in some way purified from the infectious miasma that now pervades the atmosphere; or if they will persist in venturing in, to come when the sun has dispelled in a measure its evil influences, and that is between nine o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, and to avoid the scorching rays of the noon-day sun. Drink nothing exciting, and keep the mind free from fear, and if these precautions are strictly followed, they may avoid the pestilence; but the safest plan is to keep away altogether.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

Quite a demonstration occurred in the night of Monday, the 15th. One of the inhuman monsters who deserted his relative when stricken with disease, and refused, with his wife, who was a sister of the invalid, to attend or send help, was taken from his house and treated with a coat of tar and feathers. Quite a procession accompanied him, that demonstrated their derision by carrying lanterns, and beating on a tin vessel the accompaniment of a dead march. While the wretch richly deserved his fate, at the same time we would admonish our good citizens that it would be better to make no noise or confusion when accomplishing so praiseworthy an action, as the town is full of sick, and the least disturbance violently agitates the helpless patient upon the couch of sickness. No doubt the indignation was such that reflection was out of the question, and we feel satisfied the respectable part of our population would do nothing to disturb the peace and quiet of our city.

Although the culprit deserved a greater punishment, yet we are most positively opposed to anything like mobocracy, as it leads to further encouragement to like scenes, unless suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

HUSBAND THE ICE.

In view of a long-continued sickness, it would be as well for our ice merchants to husband their resources, and keep it at home, as it will be needed and meet with ready sale. We have many sick, and may have many more, and should keep as much as possible on hand.

QUARANTINE AT VICTORIA.

A strict quarantine has been established at Victoria, which interdicts any communication whatever between that place and Indianola, under the penalty of $100 fine, and imprisonment until paid, on any person infringing on the rules set down.

We think that the citizens of Victoria are unnecessarily strict; if the fever is here, and the sanitary condition of their town is in a bad condition, they will have it in spite of all the quarantines in the world.

THE FEVER AT LAVACA.

From all indications and information received from Lavaca, the yellow fever has found its way there. Five cases of sickness have been reported to us, and if the fever should take hold there the fatality will be great, in consequence of the late rains and filthy mud in the streets of the town. To be on the safe side, we would advise all persons to keep away from Indianola and Lavaca until the sickness has entirely left the Bay.

RELIEF FUND.

To our friends in the country, who have any sympathy for our sad condition, we would say that any contributions in money that should be sent for the relief of the sick and destitute, and for the benefit of the hospital, would be gratefully received. Any moneys sent should be directed to the Mayor of the city, who will hand it over to the Committee of the Howard Association, whose names are as follows, of which Captain Edward Lilly is President, George Woodman, Secretary, Charles Stadtler, Treasurer.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

Some of the soldiers encamped on the other side of the bayou got intoxicated the other night and made considerable disturbance in the street, annoying the citizens and attacking the colored population without a cause. Have they no officer to control them? This is no time to disturb the stillness of the night with drunken orgies, when the sick are in almost every house in town, and we hope our citizens will organize some method to protect the town from the noise of night brawlers and the more evilly disposed.

THE ACCIDENT AT MOUNT DESERT.

One Young Lady Rescued.

East Eden (July 24) Cor. Springfield Republican.

A party of nine persons left the wharf at 1 o'clock to-day, for Southwest Harbor, consisting of Rev. R. G. Chase and wife, of Philadelphia; Josiah Harmar, Miss Houht and Miss Tazewell, of the same city; Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and Miss Julia Blake, of Framingham. When off Egg Rock a squall struck the boat, which immediately sank, and all on board perished except Miss Blake. She was rescued by the skill and heroism of Captain Royal Higgins, of this place. He was distant to the windward about a mile, and at once bore down towards the sufferers. His anchor, with sixty fathom of cable, did not reach bottom. He had in his boat Rev. Mr. Mosely, of Brookline, and a small boy. Leaving his boat to their care, he took to his dory and seized Miss Blake, who had hold of an oar, but who was insensible. The sea was raging and the dory was but a nutshell. She clung to the oar with a death-grasp, and he succeeded with great difficulty, in drawing her into the dory, and at last reaching the boat. She was brought to the Roberts House, and here, by the kindness of the ladies, she is in a fair way of recovery.

Those who are conversant with the dangers of the sea speak in terms of admiration of the conduct of Captain Higgins. Indeed, persons who witnessed his deed considered at one time that he was engulfed in the raging surges, but he fortunately succeeded in restoring the young lady to life, and to the affection of her family and friends.

There were several other boats in the vicinity of the accident; but the wind was so high and the sea so rough, they could afford no assistance.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A letter to the Boston *Journal* gives some additional details of the sad affair, as follows, dated Bar Harbor, Wednesday evening:—

This morning two sailboats laden with men and women, who were guests at the hotel at Southwest Harbor, left that place to sail round into Bar Harbor. It was, of course, a pleasure excursion. The boats came round safely, sweeping by our yacht as she lay at anchor, and landing their precious freight at Bar Harbor about 10 o'clock A. M. At 1 o'clock P. M. both these boats, and our own yacht as well, got under way to go back to Southwest Harbor again. They were ahead of us, and as the wind and tide were unfavorable, they stood far out into the broad and turpulent waters of Frenchman's Bay. How merry, with their songs and laughter and salutes, those doomed men and women were as they swept down by us and stood out to sea!

The wind, which was westerly and came down upon the bay from the bold mountain shore, was very fitful and gusty, and increased to a gale almost, coming in severe squalls that demanded the utmost attention and caution. The two sailboats, one white and the other blue, held on. The white boat shortened sail, as did we also, and as did another boat up to windward, for the squalls were furious, but we noticed with wonder that the blue boat kept on all sail. She had eight passengers aboard, who must have already become very wet, if not alarmed.

She was about a mile ahead, and one-half point on our weather bow, close by "Egg Rock," which sticks up in the middle of Frenchman's Bay, about five miles from Bar Harbor, when suddenly she lay down almost flat on the water under a heavy squall, which also forced us into a tight place for a moment. I exclaimed to our crew, "That boat will capsize if they are not careful," and the words were no sooner uttered than her bow swung slowly up into the air, and down she went by the stern, into the open jaws of the hungry, roaring sea. Her sails floated for about four minutes, and then all was gone. There was nothing to be seen or heard of either boat or party. The hungry waves had swallowed up the boat, dragging down the dory that towed at the stern. It was impossible for us to reach the spot in time to be of any assistance, but of course we crowded on everything to reach the spot as soon as possible. A small yacht, far up to windward, on board of which was Captain Higgins and a clergyman, saw the accident and ran straight down to the spot in about twenty minutes. Twenty minutes later we were alongside, but too late to render any saving service. Captain Higgins saw three bodies floating, but succeeded in getting only one of them, and this he accomplished at the risk of his own life. Neither he nor we could anchor in water of such depth, and our boats were rapidly drifting on an ugly lee shore. We saw nothing of the wreck but an old box. Miss Blake, of Framingham, the only person saved, had clutched an oar, and was alive when taken in, and was brought into the harbor in good condition. Miss Blake was most tenderly cared for at Roberts' Hotel by the good and kind ladies temporarily residing there, and is doing very well, indeed. In the hands of such women as Mrs. Judge Chapman, of Springfield, she will want for no attention that is requisite to her comfort and recovery. The disaster, as you will readily conceive, carried dismay to the hearts of all the guests here; but alas! alas! to be so near such unspeakable distress as we were, to witness such an appalling scene, and at the same time to be utterly unable to give the slightest assistance! God save me from a repetition of that!

GULF OF MEXICO.

Santa Anna Still a Prisoner—The Troubles in Porto Rico and Venezuela—Wreck of the Spanish Steamer Cindad Condal.

HAVANA, July 26, via Punta Rosa, Fla., July 28.—The Spanish war steamer Ulloa, from Vera Cruz on the 17th, arrived here on the 23d. Among the Mexican refugees on board was General Cuevas. Perez Gomez went to New Orleans.

The Spanish mail steamer Cindad Condal, hence to Sisal on the 8th, with twenty-eight passengers and fifty-one of a crew, was lost on the 12th. Only three passengers, ten marines, and a boatswain have been heard of so far.

MEXICO.

I learn from the refugees that Santa Anna positively continues a prisoner. Marquez has not been found yet.

All was tranquil throughout the country. The Austrian corvette Elizabeth and French steamer Phlegethon were still at Sacrificios.

Madame Juarez arrived on the 14th at Vera Cruz, and had gone to Mexico.

Many republican refugees are leaving Havana for Vera Cruz by every available conveyance. The steamer Virginia is expected here momentarily from Sisal and Vera Cruz.

CUBA.

The British steamer Redgauntlet, from Mobile the 13th instant, bound to Rio Janeiro, damaged her machinery on the way and put in here, with one hundred and twelve emigrants.

Despite the royal decree of May last, passports are still required on arrival in Cuba. They must be vised by the Spanish Consul.

The first mate of the American barque Wallace was murdered by three American sailors of color, who will be tried here.

Yellow fever is still prevailing in Havana. There were one hundred and twenty deaths in June out of seven hundred and fifty cases.

The protect of a Cuban mint has been again agitated in the Spanish Cortes.

PORTO RICO.

When the late troublous events happened in Porto Rico the simultaneous appearance of an American war steamer created great sensation on the Island. Confidence there is entirely shaken, finance and trade are paralyzed, and three hundred establishments have closed owing to their inability to support the new taxation.

VENEZUELA.

The Government of Venezuela on the 9th instant exposed a revolutionary plan instigated by General Mosquera, and pretending to restore the Colombian Confederacy. Five thousand men were expected to arrive via Tachera and Avanza into Venezuelan territory. Cargoes of arms were being introduced by the Avanza frontier. Some arrests had been made of former insurrectionists.

Doctor Price, with his Southern emigrants, had arrived at Guayana. More Southeners are expected in November.

The mining operations in that State were quite successful. Mr. Austin is expected soon from Cavatal; he goes to the United States for more capital, laborers, and mining machinery.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH CABLE.

KEY WEST, July 27, via Punta Rosa, and Lake City, Fla., July 28.—The steamship Narva, with the cable, arrived yesterday morning off Havana, was boarded by General Smith and officers of the Telegraph Company, and arrived here this morning.

The Narva will put up machinery at once, and about the 31st inst. will commence work, laying twenty-five miles out, when she will fix a buoy to the cable, then go to Havana and lay the cable to the buoy, when the splice will be made. She will then lay the 'longshore cable connecting Key West with Punta Rosa.

The work will be completed about the 4th of August.

The United States steamer Tahomy and the Spanish war steamer Francisco de Asis will accompany us.

Mexico and Money Making.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

The letter of General Miramon to the Emperor Maximilian, published in Saturday's *Herald*, in which that reactionary chief threatened to resign his command if Marquez was appointed General-in-Chief of the Imperial army, is curious in a historical point of view. When the inside history of the siege of Queretaro comes to be written, as it was the wish of the ill-fated Max it should be, many such facts, and others still more singular, will be brought to light. The papers which fell into the hands of the Liberal Commander-in-Chief on the surrender of Queretaro might open up not a few quaint pages of Mexican intrigue. It will be found that Miramon did not stop at threatening to resign if Marquez was placed over his head, but exacted from the unhappy Max, as the price of his continued adherence to the Imperial cause, a heavy pecuniary bond, payable on the successful ending of the campaign. It will be found that Marquez, when he was sent to Mexico for reinforcements, attempted to play the *role* of Emperor for himself. It will be found that Miramon kept spies on Maximilian, and intercepted his despatches to Marquez; that Maximilian suspected Miramon, and kept Arellano, Miramon's right-hand man, always at his side, prepared to seize him as a hostage on the first outbreak of the anticipated treachery. In short, it will be found that the celebrated "dead lock" scene in the *Critic*, where every one had every one else by the throat, and none dared to let go his hold lest he himself should be seized, was enacted in painful earnest during the last days of the empire.

It was a case of money making all round. Marquez went to Mexico "on the make," and, after playing Caligula on a small scale, seems to have escaped with the greater part of his plunder. Miramon remained in Queretaro "on the make," dallying with treason till he was himself betrayed by a smarter cutthroat. Escobedo conducted the siege "on the make," boasting in his cups, the day after the city fell, that he had realized three hundred thousand dollars, and hoped to raise two hundred thousand more. American generals proffered their advice to Juarez "on the make," fobbing a score or so of silver mines, and a telegraphic concession or two as a recompense for their services. Santa Anna dropped down at Sisal "on the make," and for the first time in his life failed in that laudable undertaking. The indispensable Otterbourg ran the United States Consulate "on the make," combining imperial diplomatic missions and the wholesale manufacture of American citizens in a manner highly conducive to that end. And, lastly, Mr. Seward seems to have conducted United States diplomacy "on the make," sacrificing the interests and dignity of the country to a few pet concessions and railway jobs. Great principles and constitutional struggles make an imposing show in despatches and bulletins; but the almighty dollar is the freedman in the fence behind them all.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

England.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The steamer City of Boston brings European dates to the 18th inst. The steamer England, which was to sail simultaneously with the City of Boston, sustained damages in a storm, which detained her.

There was much rioting and some bloodshed at St. Helen's, Lancashire, on the 15th, on the occasion of the Orange demonstration. For a time there was a complete reign of terror.

France.

The twenty-three batteries of artillery suppressed in November, 1865, by a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, have been re-established.

Napoleon has sent to M. Rouher the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, set in diamonds, accompanied by a note, in which he expressed the hope that this attention on his part will cause M. Rouher to forget the unjust attacks made upon him for his services to his country.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court—Judge Fisher presiding. The attendance was small, much smaller than usual, owing in part to the withdrawal of the old passes and the limitation to the issuing of new ones, and in part to the rain which fell at the opening of the Court.

Among the auditors, however, were several ladies who have been regular attendants since the beginning of the trial. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress, occupied her accustomed seat within the bar. She seems to take a lively interest in the proceedings, and, it is said, proposes one day to weave the facts and details into a story.

Mr. Carrington resumed the floor and continued his address to the jury, and discussed the question of fact submitted on Saturday. In regard to the first fact, whether the act charged were committed about the time therein stated, and within the jurisdiction of this court, he had but little to say for the evidence upon that point was clear and explicit. And as to Booth's entering the President's box which had been carefully prepared for his ingress beforehand, and poured the contents of his pistol in the brain of the representative of this nation, the President bows his head and dies as he had lived, with no expression of malice to any one. When did such a crime as this ever before occur? Is it necessary to call up this scene, which can never be forgotten by American citizens?

The scene was graphically described by our own citizen, Colonel Stewart, and if he had held Booth in a herculean grasp, the assassin's blood would never had stained the soil of Virginia. The testimony of Dr. Barnes could not but satisfy the jury that the President's death ensued as the result of the shooting by Booth, and this settles the second proposition: that the wound the deceased received caused his death.

The third proposition is, does it appear that the assault and death were the result of a conspiracy of which the prisoner at the bar was a member, and that is the great question. for if it appears that the death was the result of a conspiracy, no matter for what purposes that conspiracy was formed, then was it murder, and God grant that the day will never come when an American or English Judge will ever decide that such an act is not murder.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

Affairs in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Alfred Kearshaw, an English blacksmith, recently from Philadelphia, was drowned to-day, while bathing in the canal.

Mrs. Sarah Gibson committed suicide by taking laudanum to-day. The cause of the act is supposed to be a love affair. Another woman, of high social position, whose name has not transpired, attempted to destroy herself by poison, but the druggist gave her calomel instead of arsenic, which she called for, thus frustrating her design.

The first stone of the southerly abutment of the Ohio river bridge will be laid next Thursday, with appropriate ceremonies.

Fatal Accident and Suicide at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., July 29.—Mr. Dexter H. Van Ostrand, late of the firm of Dodge & Van Ostrand, was thrown from his carriage here on Saturday night, and fatally injured, dying this morning.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Emily Mix, wife of an esteemed citizen, committed suicide by throwing herself into the Hudson. She had taken laudanum, and was undoubtedly laboring under mental aberration.

The Next Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Letters have been received from Rome in which it is stated that Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, is to be the successor of the late Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. Rochester, with the counties of Livingstone, Stenben, Ontario, and Monroe, will be created a separate diocese, with the Very. Rev. William Gleason, of this city, as the first Bishop.

Cholera Along the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* says:—"The mortality from cholera in Memphis is fifty per day." The Memphis papers are silent on the subject.

Country papers report considerable cholera in the low grounds of the Lower Mississippi valley, the disease being chiefly confined to negroes.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A fire last night destroyed all the buildings on Milwaukee avenue, from No. 189 to No. 211. They were occupied principally by retail dealers, whose losses range from $9000 to $25,000. The aggregate loss is $75,000, with an insurance of $40,000.

General Grant at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 27.—This evening has been very gay at the Branch. At the Stetson House, between 9 and 10 o'clock, some charming tableaux were got up by the children of the fashionable world assembled there, and they went off capitally. The music discoursed by Gilmore's Band lent an additional charm to the entertainments. At 10 o'clock, General Grant, accompanied by General Porter, of his staff, repaired to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is now holding a large reception. The greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

BEADLES.—The beadles of St. Pancras parish in London are likely to find their occupation gone very suddenly. The new Board of Guardians of the Poor, in providing for the weekly expenditure, found that the four beadles elected by the vestry and chiefly employed in its service were paid out of the poor rates, at a cost for salaries, gold laced coats, etc., of between £300 and £400 per annum, but such payments out of the poor rates now being illegal, the Board would not sanction them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 29, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 108⅛@108¼, no change. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 107⅝ for June and August 7·30s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; and 111¼ for 1865 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 99⅞, no change, and old do. at 96⅛@96¼, a decline of ⅛.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 53⅞@54¼, a slight decline. 53 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 63½ for Norristown; 35¼ for North Pennsylvania; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30¼ for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 108 was bid for Seventh National; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; and 63½ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Susquehanna Canal sold largely at 17, no change. 45½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; and 58½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¼; 11 A. M., 140¼; 12 M., 140⅜; 1 P. M., 140¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65.Jy.cp.b5..108⅜	100 sh Read R..........c. 54⅛
$2000 City 6s, Old.......... 96½	100 do..........b30. 54⅛
600 sh Susq Cl..........ls.. 17	100 do..........b30. 54⅛

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; do. 1862, 111⅛@111½; do., 1864, 109⅛@109½; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108½; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅝@107⅞; do. June, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 107⅝@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119@119¼; do., October, 1864, 117½@118¼; do., December, 1864, 117½@117⅞; do., May, 1865, 116½@116⅞; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@115⅞; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 140⅛@140⅜. Silver, 132½@134.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109⅞@110¼; old 5-20s, 111⅛@111½; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109½; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 108@108⅜; do., 1867, 108@108⅜; 10-40s, 101⅞@102¼; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅝@107⅞; do., June, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 107⅝@107⅞; Gold, 140@140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 109⅞@110¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅛@111½; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do. new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅞@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 2d series, 107⅝@107⅞; 3d series, 107⅝@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; Gold, 140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 29.—The stagnation recorded in the Flour Market for some time past still continues, and prices favor buyers. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate very sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels in lots at $8@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $11 for new Wheat extra; $12@15·50 for do do. extra family and fancy. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $8·75@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat are small, but fully ample for the demand, which is entirely from the local millers; sales of 2500 bushels new red at $2·35 for prime, and 300 bushels Kentucky white at $2·81. Rye cannot be quoted at over $1·55@1·60 ⅌ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is very scarce, and held firmly; sales of yellow at $1·17@1·18, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·13. Oats are selling at 90@93c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@30c. ⅌ gallon in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 29.—Beef cattle were rather dull this week, and prices were lower. About 1800 head sold at 16½@17c. for extra, 14@16c. for fair to good, and 11@13c. ⅌ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales.

126 head Owen Smith, Western, 15@16½.
100 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@9½, gross.
86 " P. McFillen, Western, 8@8¾, gross.
120 " P. Hathaway, Western, 8@9½, gross.
100 " J. S. Kirk, Western, 14@17.
105 " Jas. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼, gross.
106 " Ullman & Co., Western, 15@17.
110 " M. Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9¾, gross.
150 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 8½@9½, gross.
125 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 8@9½, gross.
56 " D. S. Smith, Penna., 8@9½, gross.
75 " Hape & Co., Western, 14@16.
105 " B. Hood, Chester county, 14@17.

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at $45@60 for springers; and $60@80 for cow and calf.

Sheep were dull. 10,000 head arrived and partly sold at 5@6c. ⅌ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were also dull. 2700 head sold at the different yards at from $9·50@10·25 ⅌ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........80 | 11 A. M..........70 | 2 P. M..........76

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Verondah, Sorenser, Dantzic, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Hunter, Spencer, Yarmouth, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Guide, Lanfair, Bridgeport, E. V. Glover.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Sam. Shepherd, Evans, 11 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to G. C. Carson & Co.
Schr E. Washburn, Powell, 8 days from Beaufort, S. C., with lumber to J. T. Justus.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, 20 days from Mobile, with cotton, etc., to captain.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Athlete, from Port Spain.
Schr Archer and Reeves, from Trinidad de Cuba.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Fanny Butler, Bartlett, hence for Bangor, sailed from Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Portland 26th instant.
Brig Eurus, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schrs Sarah, Cobb, and L. Raymond, Lord, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, hence, at Belfast 17th inst.
Schr Challenge, Spiller, hence for Ipswich, at Salem 26th inst.
Schrs J. L. Leach, Leach; M. D. Ireland, Ireland; O. Bearse, Parker; J. Kenzie, Lake; S. Fish, Henderson; F. W. Johnson, Marts; W. B. Thomas, Winsmore; and John Shay, Filton, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schrs A. Amsden, Bangs; E. R. Graham, Smith; G. Washington, Magee; Admiral, Steelman; J. Wilson, Conley; and A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Salem 26th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, hence 16th inst. for San Francisco, put into Provincetown yesterday, leaking. The captain reports that on the 23d the vessel commenced leaking at the rudder box case, and the leak has since increased to 3000 strokes per hour.
Schr Ellen M. Duffield, Rayner, hence for Providence, and Eliza J. Rayner, Rayner, from Providence for New York, were in collision during a heavy squall of wind on Thursday afternoon, off Pawtucket. The former had mainsail badly torn, gaff broken, and mainboom unshipped, and the latter had foretopmast carried away.
Ships Philadelphia, 12[illegible] tons, built at New York; Nonpareil, 1091 tons, built at Frankfort, Me., in 1854; and Dharwar, 1170 tons, built at Waldoboro, Me., in 1860, were up for sale at Liverpool 13th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports the arrival, bound to Baltimore, of the ship Tiber, from Callao; barques Delaware, from Demerara; Senora, from Savannah; brigs Cleta, from Porto Rico; Elise Henrietta, from Buenos Ayres; Jabez, from Bermuda.
The brig E. F. August, from Rio Janeiro, is in Hampton Roads.
The Sp. brig Ephita, from Havana for New York, was spoken 26th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived, ship Henry Harbeck, Borstel, from Calcutta.
Ship Lorenzo, Merryman, from London.
Ship Shakespeare, Boysen, from Hamburg.
Ship Christel, Friedricks, from Bremen.
Barque Ageroen, Anderson, from Cardiff.
Barque Wilhelmina, Willenbreak, from Rotterdam.
Barque Aristides, Brummerhop, from Bremen.
Barque Rosalia, Cacace, from Trieste.
Barque Flor del Mar, Wiswell, from Montevideo.
Barque Psyche, Weyer, from Rio Janeiro.
Barque Mercator, Richardson, from Rio Janeiro.
Barque A. E. Sherwood, from Buenos Ayres.
Brig Alexandra, Alfar, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Wanderer, Mahlmann, from Rio Janeiro.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Coolie Trade in the South.

From the Tribune.

When the United States abolished slavery, they did not intend that it should be reëstablished, yet the Coolie labor system which it is proposed to introduce in the South is nothing but slavery in one of its most dangerous forms. Wherever it has been tried—in British Guiana, in Trinidad, in the Mauritius, in Peru, in the Concha Islands, and in Cuba, all the evils of slavery have resulted. It may be doubted if formal slavery is not preferable, for the ownership of a laborer, in many cases, gives the master an interest in his welfare. Large capital is invested in a gang of slaves, and neglect or cruelty might diminish the return. But the Coolie system is not only one of apprenticeship, but of the apprenticeship of foreigners for a limit of time. The workings of the trade are seen on a large scale in Cuba, where it has been subjected to no restrictions. There the Chinese Coolies, kidnapped or betrayed by false promises, are sold to the highest bidders for seven years, and paid nominal and miserable wages; at the end of this term they find themselves in debt to the planters, and are forced to renew their contract. In Jamaica, where the experiment twice failed, it is now successful, especially with the Hindoo Coolies, and though, under the English law, the system is better than that of Cuba, it is still a disgrace. There is no case recorded in which the Coolie has risen above the condition of a serf; he is condemned to labor for the benefit of others, with no hope of becoming himself independent, and when he is unfit to toil, he has no claim upon his master for support. A slave in all but the name, the pretended freedom he possesses is the gift of Tantalus; it is a snare and a mockery, and the wretched serf had better have been bought and sold than hired.

This is the system which is to be the substitute of slavery in the Southern States. Coolies are now employed on the plantations of Louisiana, and the other day a ship-load arrived at New Orleans from Cuba. The United States Vice-Consul at Havana has informed the Government that he has reason to believe "that an extensive scheme is on foot for the introduction of coolie labor in the South." From Washington we learn that many of the planters would rather employ coolies than freedmen. It is not difficult to discover their reasons. The freedmen are American citizens; they have votes and rights which United States armies, if need be, will enforce. The coolies, on the contrary, are ignorant foreigners, who cannot even complain of oppression; they are powerless to insist upon just contracts, and must accept the terms of their employers. The planters prefer coolie labor because it is, in effect, slave labor. The freedmen now at the least receive tolerable wages, but it is safe to say that the pay of the coolies will be almost nothing; they will work for their food and a few clothes, and perhaps a few dollars, but will never be able to command a fair equivalent for their labor.

It is not to Chinese immigration that we object, but to a system which, if carried on by private contract, will certainly be a gigantic swindle and a national disgrace. Congress in 1804 made a law to encourage immigration, providing that the immigrant might mortgage his wages for a period of twelve months for the purpose of refunding money advanced for the expenses of his passage hither, but on the express condition that no part of the act should be construed to authorize involuntary servitude or slavery. The importation of Coolie labor, unless carefully watched, will result in slavery, and we are glad to hear that the Attorney-General has already taken steps to prevent any violation of the laws. If the Coolies in America are protected by the Government, and allowed fair opportunity to settle, they may become a valuable though small class of laborers in the South; but if we permit them to be treated as serfs, the traffic will become enormous, and the United States might in a few years rival Cuba, which yearly imports some 30,000 Chinamen and holds them in hopeless degradation and poverty.

Opposition to the Congressional Policy.

From the Times.

Southern politicians who oppose the conditions of reconstruction offered by Congress exhibit less than their usual sagacity. Ambitious they have always been, dexterous, and averse to the preponderance of Northern power. Never, however, except as participators in the Rebellion, have they blundered more egregiously than in their present hostility to the law.

It is the fashion with this element of Southern political life to attribute to the great body of the people a stolid indifference to the progress of the work which Congress has inaugurated. According to the correspondents whose sympathies are with the old Rebel party, the South cares nothing for the law, and will not move a step to comply with its provisions. The announcement is accompanied with assurances that an ardent desire for the fellowship of the Union prevails, though how this feeling harmonizes with the reported indifference to the proffered means of regaining the privileges of the Union, the writers in question stop not to explain. If the repentant multitude are anxious for restoration, their aversion to the prescribed method of securing restoration is intelligible only on the supposition that they have been led to hope for an easier method, and one less obnoxious to their prejudices. Any expectation of this kind is traceable to the sophistry, the misrepresentation, and the passionate appeals of those who claim to be considered organs and leaders of Southern opinion.

The motives of these leaders lie upon the surface. All their opposition resolves itself into resistance to a policy which insures their subjection to the loyal power of the State. Their rhetoric derives its force from transparent selfishness. They are not willing to see the power they have so long wielded pass from their grasp, and they adroitly try to make the white electors feel the mortification which properly belongs exclusively to themselves. That they have succeeded to some extent is evidenced by the complexion of the registration lists; but the proof of their ability to control a majority even of the whites is yet to come. Probabilities, and even the greater number of witnesses, point to the failure of these efforts. For though a large proportion of the whites refuse to vote, or vote against the plan prescribed by law, there is no reason to fear that in any State it will be defeated. Black votes may be required to save it, but loyal whites and loyal blacks, combined, promise to be strong enough everywhere to give effect to the law.

This fact is is which exhibits most conclusively the folly and wickedness of the course pursued by the Hills, the Johnsons, and the Stephenses of the South. Their tactics are essentially different, but they tend unmistakably to the same end. The impetuous Hill devotes his froth and fury to an assault upon the constitutionality of the Congressional plan, and counsels abstinence from voting, lest the constitutionality of the Convention be impliedly conceded. Herschel V. Johnson indites angry epistles, urging registration, to be followed by voting against the Convention. By these tactics he promises to "crush this horrid hydra." Alexander H. Stephens, again, carries out the policy of masterly inactivity to perfection—leaving Georgia to its fate, while he muses admiringly over the fallacies of Calhoun's theories, and discourses of the superiority of Cicero as a moral teacher compared with the philosophers of these degenerate days. Taking these men as representatives of classes opposed to the law, it is scarcely possible to magnify the absurdity and culpability of their conduct. If it were feasible, as Hill suggests, to defeat the law by refusing to register, or to overcome it, as Johnson proposes, by regular voting; or by dreaming and speculating and prophesying, after the manner of Stephens—to wait until the tide flows past, and then cross the chasm safely and pleasantly—there would be practical wisdom in their action or non-action, as the case may be. But under no conceivable circumstances can any advantage be derived from the proceedings suggested. Reconstruction will go forward under the direction of the military commanders, and on the basis laid down by Congress, despite the denunciations of Hill, the tactics of Johnson, and the abstractions of Stephens. These gentlemen united, with all the adherents they may muster, will not stay the progress of reconstruction by aught they may attempt. The utmost they can achieve is the production of some ill-feeling and their own annihilation as political leaders.

If these men were as disinterested as they pretend to be, they would acquiesce in their own exclusion from power as an atonement for the suffering they helped to bring upon the people of their State. Assuming this exclusion to be permanent, it would be a very mild penalty for the part they played in the Rebellion.

But Congress has not aimed at the imposition of disabilities of a permanent character. It has provided, not unreasonably, for the disfranchisement and exclusion from office of prominent Rebels, while reconstruction is in progress. But the opening left for the restoration of the forfeited privileges in individual cases, and the uncontradicted declarations of a desire to sweep away all restrictions so soon as that may be compatible with national peace and safety, sufficiently show an absence of undue harshness, as well from the spirit as from the measures of Congress.

Were the opponents of the law actuated by a lofty, unselfish regard for constitutional principle, they would be earnest in their repudiation of the Provisional Governments which Congress thrusts aside. By a curious forgetfulness, they make no mention of the Executive usurpation of 1865 while vehemently assailing the alleged Congressional usurpation of 1867. As between the two "usurpations," however, that of Congress, which they condemn, is infinitely preferable to that of President Johnson, which they approve. The President, in his day, pulled down and set up without a pretense of right other than that of the conqueror, and without consulting the people as to the time or mode of the change. Surely that was usurpation of the rankest sort. Congress, on the contrary, in the name of the country, pulls down the work of one man, and appeals to the people concerned to frame a government for themselves. True, there is not a very great freedom of choice; the conditions are specific and the work well defined; but at least there is a show of an appeal to the will of the people, together with a certain respect for their officials and their institutions. How is it, then, that the Hills and Johnsons and Stephenses, who complain of the policy of Congress as harsh and tyrannical, utter not a complaint respecting the policy of the President, which was more tyrannical in its essence and more harsh in its operation? In this latitude we are disposed to believe that the difference of tone is attributable to the difference in the characteristics of the two plans. The President's plan, crude and incomplete, left the Rebel element undisturbed, and allowed of a gradual reassertion of its authority. Not only the State organizations, but the State representation in Congress, would have gradually reverted to Rebel control. Under the policy of Congress this will be impossible; and hence the angry opposition of politicians who lack the honesty and sagacity which lead the Browns and Longstreets of the South to accept the situation unreservedly, and to prepare manfully for the altered condition of affairs.

The country insists, this time, that the work shall be thorough, and it is not likely to halt in its course for the accommodation of those who are as hostile to the principles for which the North fought, as though "the little affair at Appomattox Court House" had not happened.

Bloodshed in Tennessee.

From the Tribune.

When a Republican meeting at Franklin—the capital of the county whose whites were unanimously Rebels—was broken up by a murderous fusilade, the *World* told its readers that this was a radical riot. On the same principle, it should now denounce the bloody affray at Rogersville as of conservative origin. We do not so insult the understanding of our patrons. Political passions in Tennessee have been lashed into frenzy; but we do not believe either party is mad enough to fire volleys into its own meetings nor attempt to pistol its candidates or champions. Even if we were knavish enough to make such absurd assertions, we should be restrained by our knowledge that the public has too much sagacity to be deluded by them.

The Franklin butchery was of conservative impulse and origin; that at Rogersville must be placed to the discredit of the radicals. They had no business at the meeting except as quiet listeners. If they did not choose to hear Etheridge—and we know that his harangues are more vitriolic than those of any other live man, Brownlow possibly excepted—they had only to keep out of ear-shot. No matter how bitter, how unjust were Etheridge's words, that was not the time nor the place for contradiction. As a presiding officer in a legislative body would say, "The gentleman from West Tennessee has the floor;" and no one else had a right to it unless invited by the party in possession.

We earnestly say to the sedate, considerate Tennesseeans of both parties, you must unite to put a stop to these disgraceful, murderous collisions. You must not ask nor consider to which party their authors belong, but subject them impartially to the sternest legal discipline. Unless you do this promptly, you will soon be involved in a fresh civil war, while security, order, industry, prosperity, will flee your State as though it were plague-stricken.

General Thomas is Military Commandant of the district which includes Tennessee. He is capable, firm, wise, loyal, and large-souled. We wish he were under orders to keep the peace in that State by arresting all murderous disturbers at whatever cost. Unless some outside authority should be interposed, we apprehend that the approaching election will be signalized by a hundred outbreaks of the ferocious spirit evinced at Franklin and at Rogersville.

General Grant and the Presidency—Significant Opposition.

From the Herald.

On the same day the *Tribune* and the *World* oppose the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency and try to write it down. Never before did a mere coincidence in opposition tell so plain a story in a candidate's favor. For what more can be said in praise of a man proposed for high position, than that he is hated or feared by those enemies of popular peace and public safety who hang on the extreme of either division of political sentiment, and express and show the extravagance of party tendencies? In the days of the war it was enough in a man's favor with Union-loving voters that the Copperheads assailed him with an exuberance of abuse and insinuation. But how much clearer is the case when the opposition comes, not only from one extreme, but from both—when in the same breath the Copperhead objects, and the radical extremist at the other end of the line objects also! When such wide-asunder partisans agree, the only safety for the nation is in choosing what they oppose. Hitherto these same extremes have agreed on several points. They agreed that the Southern States should be permitted to secede; they agreed that the war was a failure; they agreed that the existence of the nation was not paramount to all else; but that rather than do certain things we should give the Union up to inevitable ruin. In these points the people scouted their dangerous and treasonable thoughts. Now they add to their former points of agreement a united opposition to General Grant. The lesson the people must draw from this is an easy one. They know now what the extremists do not want; they know, therefore, what is necessary for the settlement of the country, for the harmonizing of those divisions on which the extremists live, for the restoration of national prosperity, and the destruction of all the factions. The factions themselves, with unerring instinct, point to Grant as the man they dread.

Why do they dread him? Because he is a strong, honest, fearless, straightforward man, who commands the respect and has the confidence of the whole body of the people, and who, in virtue of the strength derived from the people, will reconcile all honest differences, pacify the country, and destroy the demagogues. In his candidacy there will be not a shadow of a chance for party bargains. The extreme radicals do not want a man to settle the country; hence they do not want Grant. It is their policy to keep up division, to keep up agitation and bitterness, and by means of these to drive Southern men to new acts that can be held up as aggression, and so to put new disabilities upon the South and force their ultimate purposes of a division of land for nigger voters, by whom they expect to control the Government indefinitely. This is the broad radical objection to Grant; he is too strong and honest for this plan to thrive if he is President. Short of the radicals, who oppose Grant for this reason, there is a vein of opposition from certain Republican party managers. These do not want Grant as a candidate, because his success is beyond doubt. Party managers make their games in the region of doubt, and have a guaranteed equivalent for promised support. Such persons see that Grant is out of their reach. His strength with the nation is such that he may scorn all manœuvres, and bargaining with him is thus, for all reasons, out of the question. On the other hand, the Copperheads know that they have no chance with a man whose whole record is so distinctly against them, and they fear that the Republicans should get a candidate who will leave no possible opportunity for a division of the national voice. They know that with Grant up they cannot confuse the people, whatever they may say. Altogether, this simultaneous objection to the great candidate is a most instructive coincidence. Never were the games of sharpers so revealed by any sudden exposure of cards as the games of these political sharpers are by the accident of their giving vent to their ill-will on the same day.

The Indians.

From the World.

Section 2 of the act authorizing a commission to call together and arrange treaties with the chiefs of hostile Indian tribes, contains an excellent initiatory provision—if it can be successfully carried out. This provision is:—

"That said commissioners are required to examine and select districts of country having sufficient area to receive all Indian tribes now occupying the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty stipulations to which Government has the right of occupation, or to which said commissioners can obtain right of occupation; and in which district or districts there shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable said tribes, respectively, to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits; said districts, when so selected, and selection approved by Congress, shall be and remain permanent homes for said Indians to be located thereon, and no persons, not members of said tribes, shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without the permission of the tribes interested, except the officers and employes of the United States, provided that district or districts shall be so located as not to interfere with the travel on the highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, nor with the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by way of Albuquerque."

That the efforts of the Commissioners to bring about the above arrangement may be successful, every humane and reasonable person will devoutly pray. But the attempt has been so long postponed, that the tribes who have waged more than three months of unobstructed petty warfare against the Western routes and settlements, and have generally got the best of the small military forces they have encountered, are likely to assume a very saucy attitude in council with the emissaries of that "Great Father" by whom they have been often swindled, and whose power to control and punish them must have seriously dwindled in their belief. The Commissioners have a very difficult task. They may be able, through patient and frank dealing, to bring the chiefs and the tribes, generally, to the terms announced. But trouble will nevertheless be made by bands of the same tribes, whom the chiefs, even if they should be honestly disposed, could not prevent from stealing out of the new territory and committing outrages among the whites. Some of the chiefs themselves would doubtless break their vows, and join in these roving depredations.

Thus would occur the same difficulty and the same danger that has frequently occurred before. The truth is, that a proper distinction has never been made by the Government authorities, by the military, and certainly not by the Western scalp-hunters, between the Indian tribes proper, and the bands of thieves and murderers attached to them. While it was right to hold the tribes responsible, in a certain sense, for the misdeeds of any of their members, it was grossly impolitic to wreak the same vengeance for a murder or robbery upon the whole or any portion of a tribe as should have been meted out to the offending parties alone. But Western men and officers, who abhor all savages alike, do not trouble themselves with such find distinctions; and the clannish sympathies of the red men naturally impel them to resent, *en masse*, attacks, provoked or unprovoked, upon any of their fellows.

This kind of policy must be abandoned, and a more deliberate and careful policy substituted, even if the newly appointed Commissioners succeed in their attempt. There ought to be guarantees, first, on the part of the chiefs, that those members of the treaty-making tribes who commit outrages shall be made known or delivered up, if that is possible, to the Government authorities; and, second, by the Government, that it will not permit any armed forces to enter the territory set apart for the tribes for any other purpose than to seize malefactors that the tribes may otherwise refuse to surrender. In the meantime, the warfare that will have to be conducted for a while against the outlying savages with whom no terms are possible, can be successful in no other hands than those of well-organized frontiersmen, led by responsible and experienced commanders. The services of mounted volunteers, which the Secretary of War is authorized by this act to accept from the Western Territories in case the present Commission fails, will be just as necessary as a temporary police force, if the Commission succeeds.

Finally, if peace with the Indians is brought about in any way, it is to be hoped that—without interfering with the rights of territory granted the red men, or officiously intermeddling in their affairs—the officers and employés of the Government, whom it is stipulated shall have access to them, may be instructed to make every effort to excite and gratify a curiosity in their minds to learn something of civilized life. In subduing their savagery, in weaning them from their Ishmaelitish proclivities, in coaxing them to agricultural and other industries, and in establishing a neighborly, instead of a distrustful and jealous, feeling between them and our people, will lie our only security against perpetual trouble with them. For the territory to which it is now sought to remove them, out of the way as it is from the highways that are thus far contemplated, will not be out of the way of highways and cross routes that will yet be necessary for the march of an emigration destined to claim every rood of the far Western soil.

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Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA N. ALLEN, LEWIS THOMPSON, and WILLIAM WEBB, Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 29 31-8-2 5t*

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MOYAMENSING HOSE COMPANY VS. HOPE ENGINE COMPANY—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE—THE ATTACK UPON THE FORMER BY THE LATTER.—On Saturday afternoon quite an unusual interest was manifested in the hearing of Alfred Bamber, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Wade Cozens, John Ellison, and John Maguire, on the charge of being engaged in the alleged murderous assault upon Peirson Stewart, the colored messenger of the Moyamensing Hose Company, on the evening of the 15th inst., and also upon James Murtland, on the morning of the 16th inst.

The first witness called was Alderman William McMullin, who, on being sworn, testified that shortly after midnight on the morning of the 16th inst., he had just returned from the parade escorting a visiting company from Connecticut, and was sitting on his doorstep speaking to his wife; Devitt and others were with him at the time; shortly after he had sat down, Mrs. Murtland came running around the corner towards them, crying out that they were killing her husband at Sixth and Shippen streets; the witness jumped up just as he was, without taking arms of any description, and ran down towards Sixth and Shippen; there were firemen at the corner, two of whom he recognized as Bamber and Smith, standing at Kilduff's corner; as he got in the middle of the street, Bamber and Smith ran, the former making use of the expression, "Here comes the —— —;" the other three jumped up and ran, following the two first mentioned; Alderman McMullin followed, and caught the hindmost one near an alley-way, just as he was about to run in; the witness then asked his prisoner who struck Murtland; he replied he did not know; he then went and spoke to a policeman, and asked him if he knew who had beaten Murtland, and he also said he did not know; he then asked Cozens, and he said he did not know; two other men ran over and attempted to strike Cozens, but witness would not let them; he then took Cozens and placed him out of danger, pulling him up an alley and letting him go; witness then went to the Hope Engine house, and there was some firing of guns and pistols, and throwing spittoons; he told them to stop firing, or they would kill some people on the opposite side, there being a crowd opposite the house; witness took particular notice that there were no people on the opposite side from the Hope Engine house; he did not see the spittoons that were thrown coming out of the window, but did see them when they struck the pavement, and, from the direction they came, must have come from the Hope Engine house; he went to the place for the purpose of assisting the police, and if possible to arrest the persons who had beaten their men, Murtland and Stewart; during the time he was in front of the Hope Engine house there were quite a number of pistols fired from the inside of that place, but he did not see any fired from the street.

Cross-examined—Saw no firing outside of the engine house, but heard firing; was in Sixth street, near the Hope Engine house, when the firing began; thought the firing was from the inside; there were not more than ten or fifteen men outside; witness walked past the Hope Engine house twice, and called up to them to stop firing or they would kill somebody, and also called in through the gratings to the same effect; could not recognize any one inside the Hope Engine house that he knew; did not threaten the members of the Hope Engine, or call out any insulting terms; would have tried to arrest the men who beat Murtland if he could, or would have had satisfaction if he met the men who beat Murtland, and could not arrest them; did not take hold of any person at the Hope Engine house, nor did any one take hold of witness; had no weapons of any kind on his person when he ran to the Hope Engine house; thought there were two or three spittoons thrown from the second-story window; saw Mr. Bamber at Sixth and Shippen streets, with David Smith; both ran down Sixth street when witness appeared.

Mr. James Murtland, being sworn, testified that on the night of the riot he started out to get some refreshments, as far as Sixth and Shippen streets, and thence to Fifth and Shippen streets to Tatem's saloon; saw Mr. Bamber and others there, but did not speak to any of them; got some refreshments and started out, but went to the bar first and took a drink and then started again for home, but had only gone a few steps when he was struck with a blackjack, and a man named Maguire struck at him with a blackjack after he had been knocked down; he then jumped up and ran for an alley; several others ran for him; saw one knock him, but saw Fitzsimmons and the others together afterwards; they were members of the Hope Engine Company; after he was beaten witness went through McGiffery's alley into Shippen street and met a police officer, and told him that he was beaten, but was so bewildered with his blows and with the mud and blood covering him that he could not give a very intelligible account of the assault; had not any weapon on his person when he went to the Hope Engine house: he asked an officer to arrest the parties who had beaten him, but the officer said that they could not do it without a warrant, or something to that effect; while standing before the Hope Engine house a man came out and fired a revolver from the inside, but did not know who at; the door was then closed.

Cross-examined—Saw Ellison, Bamber, Fitzsimmons, Smith, and others at Tatem's saloon, Fifth and Shippen streets; they did not do or say anything of a menacing character; he had got about a hundred yards from Mr. Tatem's, on lower side of Shippen street, when he was struck; after he had got out of the gutter Maguire made a blow with a blackjack, the whizzing sound of which he could remember to this time; witness had no weapon of any kind, and was certain he did not strike the top of his head on the pavement; had not taken over three drinks that evening, and was perfectly sober at the time.

Alderman McMullin recalled—Saw Mr. Bamber that evening with Mr. Smith.

Mr. McSahan being sworn, testified that he was in the parade, and afterwards went to Tatem's saloon, with Murtland, to get something to eat; saw Bamber, Maguire, Cozens, Smith, Ellison, Fitzsimmons, and others there; spoke to the men who were in Tatem's; they went out while witness was in the saloon; on going up Shippen street witness told Murtland to go on the other side of the street to keep clear of the Hope Engine house, as he was afraid of being attacked by some of them; Murtland was knocked down, and witness went to his assistance, when he was also knocked down; Ellison came towards Murtland with a blackjack; Maguire struck witness on his arm and knocked him into the gutter again; Bamber came up and said "Kill the —— —," after witness had been knocked down the second time; Fitzsimmons was there after the fight was over; he asked witness, "Is it you, Barney?" he replied, "You know well enough it is;" have heard Bamber called "Joe Blueskin" and "Jack Sheppard;" Bamber threatened to put witness in the workhouse if he testified against him.

Cross-examined—Did not see or hear anything of a threatening manner at Tatem's saloon; but they smiled or sneered in an insulting manner at the witness; saw no one strike Murtland at that time; but saw the men who were at Tatem's a moment afterwards; was struck down at the time he went to pick up Murtland, but did not see who struck him; witness was struck on the cheek-bone with a blackjack; Ellison came at him with a blackjack, and he caught the blow on the right thumb; Maguire then struck witness on the arm with a blackjack and knocked him down again.

Pierson Steward, colored messenger of Moyamensing Hose Company, being sworn, testified that on the evening of the parade (the 15th inst.) he was sent to a place near the Hope Engine house to get two sets of equipments; just as he passed the Hope Engine house he heard some one say "Kill the black—— —," and turned and saw Dougherty and Fitzsimmons just behind him; Dougherty then knocked him down by a blow on the face with a blackjack, and then struck him after he was down; Fitzsimmons helped to beat witness; witness did not say or do anything to the members of the Hope Engine.

Cross-examined—Knew it was Fitzsimmons that made the remark, "Kill the black —— —;" Fitzsimmons helped to beat witness.

James Devitt being sworn, testified that on the night of the parade he went to Sixth and Shippen streets after he heard that Murtland had been beaten, and saw Bamber and "Shoey" Ellison; the former said, "Here comes the —— —; we'll kill some of them."

Cross-examined—Saw Bamber going down Sixth street, and witness was going behind him; Bamber had something in his hand, but he did not know what it was, and was afraid to go too near for fear that Bamber would strike him; witness did not carry any weapons; heard Bamber say, "Here comes the —— —; let's give it to them."

Mr. John McGirr being sworn, testified that on the night of the parade he went with Alderman McMullin when he ran after Bamber, Cozens, and others: the Alderman caught Cozens, and put him in an alley; witness went to the Hope Engine House, and they were firing out of the doors and out of the windows.

Cross-examined—Saw flashes of firearms coming out of the Hope Engine house, but did not hear any from the street; saw spittoons thrown out of the house; saw Bamber, at Sixth and Shippen, running towards the Hope Engine house, as Alderman McMullin, Devitt, and witness approached; heard some one of the running party say, "Here come the —— —. Let's give it to them."

Hiram Jacobs being sworn, testified—That on the morning after the parade he saw Bamber with a black-jack or revolver in his hands; he was saying, "Let's kill the —— of ——."

Cross-examined—Bamber was standing alone, and a short distance from the others; Bamber was standing at southeast corner of Sixth and Shippen streets; Bamber had a black-jack or revolver in his hand.

Bamber, Fitzsimmons, Cozens, Ellison, and Maguire were held in $1500 bail each, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SELECT COUNCIL—NO QUORUM RESPONDING.—A call by the required number of Select Councilmen for a special meeting on Saturday having been made, President Spering was in the chair punctually at 3 o'clock. The meeting was called "for the purpose of protecting the interests of the city, and to take action upon the communications of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the President of the Hope Engine Company."

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of Councils Common Council passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the cause of the disturbance between the Moyamensing Hose and the Hope Engine Company. This resolution was messaged into Select Council, but failed to pass, owing to the absence of a quorum at the time it was brought up. This failure to have a quorum resulted from the fact that certain members refused to answer to their names upon the call for the yeas and nays when the resolution of Common Council was put upon its passage.

When the roll was called at 3 P. M. on Saturday, and again at quarter to 4, but thirteen gentlemen responded. A quorum required fourteen. Those answering to their names were as follows:—Messrs. Barlow, Fox, Gillingham, Jones, Manuel, Ritchie, Shallcross, Shermer, Smith, Stokley, Wagner, and Spering (President)—12.

The Chair announced that there was no quorum present.

Mr. Fox now said it was very important to the interests of the city that the City Solicitor should at once take proceedings to restrain the Callowhill Street Passenger Railroad Company from tearing up that street. He stated that it is understood that the Callowhill Street Passenger Railway has been merged into the Race and Vine. For several days past workmen have been tearing up the track and removing the rails and stringers to extend the Race and Vine street road, and to patch out its dilapidated portions. Removing the rails, they have simply thrown back the paving stones, without relaying, and are thus putting a full stopper upon travel. Mr. Fox protested against this as a high-handed outrage, and desired that his resolution might pass at once.

The Chair decided that, no quorum being present, nothing could be done.

Mr. Hodgdon now arrived, making thirteen members present, but still no quorum.

Mr. Fox lamented the absence of one more member.

Mr. Stokley said that if the railroad company is allowed to proceed, the city will be required afterwards to repair the street.

Colonel Jones said the Commissioner of Highways has full power to interfere in this matter if the railroad company is injuring the street.

Mr. Spering pointed out the fact that even if this resolution was passed here it would be of no avail, as Common Council is not in session to concur.

Mr. Smith—If I understand this difficulty, the railroad company has taken up the "sleepers" and "stringers," and then left unpaved that portion thus disturbed.

Mr. Gillingham vehemently denounced the course of certain absentees, who were known to be under the same roof, and who would not be present. He concluded:—"I don't feel satisfied to leave the room without filing my humble protest against the conduct of members of this Chamber. Here we are told that a railroad company is destroying one of the principal highways of the city, and yet members refuse to appear and form a quorum. I want it distinctly understood that all the gentlemen present belong to the dominant party, who are responsible for the management of the city, and the people should know that there are three members of the minority hanging around the doors, refusing to come in and assist us. I ask the reporters here present, through you, sir, to inform the public just where their censure should be placed."

At this point President Spering declared the Chamber adjourned.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, now being erected on Walnut street, above Eighth, will have a front on the former street of eighty-eight feet. Some fears are expressed as to the strength of the front wall, in the construction of which some of the materials of the old building are being used. The auditorium is to be one hundred feet by eighty. This is arranged with private boxes, parquet, first and second tiers. Twenty-two private boxes, eleven on each side of the stage, are provided. The boxes will be placed with reference to a good view of the performance; five on each side will be on a line with the parquet, and six on each side will be on a line with the second tier. The second tier or gallery will form a half-circle of beautiful proportions, while the light iron columns supporting it will tend to add still further to the architect's design in furnishing a theatre the interior of which shall be equal to any in its adaptation to the purposes of stage representation. A dome fifty feet in diameter, with ventilation, will form the roof, and the frescoing of this, as well as the side walls, is to be in light colors.

SUPPOSED CASE OF CHOLERA.—On Saturday morning a police officer of the Eleventh District discovered a negro named Jacob Virdey lying on one of the wharves in the upper part of the city, in an insensible condition. He was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station House, where he died in the course of the morning. The Coroner made an investigation into the matter, from which it appears that Virdey was employed on a vessel that plies between this port and the West Indies, and on the voyage from the latter place was taken ill, and on its arrival in the city was put out on the wharf where found. It is supposed he died of cholera.

CARELESS.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Henry Cleveland was returning home in a light carriage, he was overtaken by a person on Twelfth street, near Chesnut, who was driving a vehicle in which was also seated a female. The carriage containing the latter-named persons was driven violently against the vehicle containing Mr. Cleveland, causing him to be dashed out, and the carriage to be greatly damaged. Mr. Cleveland received injuries in one of his arms.

THE EXODUS OF PHILADELPHIANS.—No less than fifty-five cars, loaded with passengers from Philadelphia, ran to Atlantic City on Saturday. Allowing sixty passengers per car would foot up to the number of 3300.

POSTAL MATTERS.—Colonel Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster of Philadelphia, is making a commendable move to have a uniform rate of postage to all the sub-offices located in and about the suburbs and environs of the city. As matters have been, citizens have been greatly puzzled to know whether a two or three-cent stamp was required for letters addressed to different parts of this county, the worst of it being that, in the event of the postage being short, the letter was not forwarded and the balance collected, but consigned to the dead letter department at Washington. The true facts are, that while a two-cent stamp would carry a letter to Manayunk, Germantown, Mount Airy, and Chesnut Hill, a three-cent one is necessary for those addressed to Fox Chase, Olney, Somerton, Bustleton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Oxford Church, Tacony, and Torresdale—all equally within the county of Philadelphia, and some of the places being actually nearer to the general office than others requiring but a two-cent stamp. In addition to this, no official promulgation of these facts has been made previous to that now made by our present Postmaster, and that, with his present efforts to equalize the rates of postage in the directions named, will justly entitle and gain for him the thanks of the public.

PARDONED.—On Saturday, the officers of the Eastern Penitentiary received a pardon, granted by the President of the United States to Samuel Stewart, who was convicted on the 27th of August last of dealing in counterfeit money. A motion was made for a new trial, but the Court refused it, and on the 8th of September he was sentenced by Judge Cadwalader to an imprisonment of seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary. From this it appears that Stewart was in the Penitentiary just one year to the day of his release. The pardon is said to have been recommended by two prominent politicians, one a Congressman, the other an ex-Mayor.

THE SUFFERERS.—The Committee on Benefit at the Chesnut Street Theatre, in aid of the sufferers at the American Theatre, received $863·15, which they distributed as follows:—

Joseph Barton, of the Hibernia	$145·00
W. D. Davis, Columbia Hose	75·00
John Keyser, Lafayette Hose	110·00
John McClintock, Schuylkill Hose	75·00
J. G. Englehart, Neptune Hose	35·00
Frederick Habbs, Pennsylvania Hose	35·30
J. R. Cantlin, Franklin Engine	248·15
William M. Rush, Friendship Engine	140·00

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·53	MOON RISES	3·13
SUN SETS	7·18	HIGH WATER	0·16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	July 13
Bremen	Southampton	New York	July 16
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 16
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 17
China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
America	Southampton	New York	July 22
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
FOR EUROPE.			
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	July 31
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Aug. 1
C of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3
Circassian	New York	Bremen	Aug. 3
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 3
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brem. barque Beethoven, Farstedt, 40 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to S. & W. Welsh.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig T. Walter, Merriman, Barbados, H. L. Gill.
Brig Herald, Wood, Matanzas, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, Richmond, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. B. Henry, Walker, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr William and James, Outten, Norfolk, do.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Flight, Crowell, Gloucester, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Captain.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, 6¼ days from New Orleans, via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barratt.
Schr Valiant, Wright, 1 day from Bohemia river, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr A. Bunting, Bacon, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, from Washington.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, from Salem.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, from Mystic.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Sam. Shepherd, from Cienfuegos.
Brig R. Shepherd, from West Indies.
Brig Benj. Carver, from West Indies.
Brig Cuban, from West Indies.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, from West Indies.—Reported by Mr. James Rutherford, pilot.

RETURNED.

Barque Halfdan, Sorby, hence 20th inst. for Rotterdam, sprung a leak on the 23d, and at 7 P. M. had six feet of water in the hold, and was at anchor yesterday off the Navy Yard, with both pumps going, and making thirty inches water per hour.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, hence, at St. John, N. B., 24th inst.
Ships L. H. Gilchrist, Watts, and Eugenia, Dennis, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 13th inst.
Ship Saranak, Turley, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst., 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 27th instant.
Brig Emma, Foulke, was loading at Swan Island 1st instant.
Brig M. Miller, Anderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 24th inst.
Brig F. Butler, Bartlett, hence for Bangor, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, hence, at Cienfuegos 6th inst., to return in 6 days.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, from Hartford for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.
Schr Gale, Shropshire, hence, at Mystic 25th inst.
Schrs S. Wooster, Pollard, and M. M. Foote, Irwin, hence, at Portsmouth 24th inst.
Schrs A. S. Brown, Fisk; H. Simmons, Godfrey; and W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, hence, at Salem 25th inst.
Schr Foam, hence, at Norwich 25th inst.
Schrs E. M. Duffield, Raynor, and M. Jefferson, Jefferson, hence at Providence 26th inst.
Schr John R. Myers, Elwood, hence, at Wickford 24th inst.
Schrs Sarah Helen and Seaport, hence for Norwich, at New London 24th inst.
Schr W. F. Burden, Adams; J. Williamson, Jr., Corson; and M. M. Weaver, Weaver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, hence, at Fall River 22d instant.
Schr J. L. Worthington, Terry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th inst.
Steamer Augusta, Murray, hence, at New York 27th instant.
Steamer Tartar, from Wilmington, Del., at New Orleans 26th inst.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SENSATION EXTRAORDINARY!
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT ANTIPODEAN ALLIANCE.
THE GREAT ANTIPODEAN ALLIANCE.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS.
MIKADO RED DRAGON TROUPE.
MIKADO RED DRAGON TROUPE.
JAPANESE, JAPANESE,
JAPANESE, JAPANESE,
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG,
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG,
ARABS, ARABS, ARABS.
ARABS ARABS ARABS.
THE CHOSEN CHAMPIONS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONS.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
FIFTY-FOUR ORIENTAL MARVELS
FIFTY-FOUR ORIENTAL MARVELS
Meet in a Grand
TOURNAMENT OF HUMAN SKILL.
THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE
IN ENTIRELY NEW AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE FEATS,
never performed here,
AND NEVER ATTEMPTED BY ANY OTHER TROUPE.
The superior attractiveness of the performances of THE GREAT MIKADO RED DRAGON TROUPE consists in a great measure of their
STARTLING NOVELTY
AND
FINISHED AND GRACEFUL DASH OF EXECUTION.
Particularly brilliant and remarkable are the GRACEFUL ACTS OF BENDING AND CONTORTION BY THE JUVENILES.
The extraordinary feats of HEAVY BALANCING BY MOSHU GEEROO, who, instead of one, uses two boys, to top his Mammoth Pyramid.
THE EXCITING SWORD LADDER ACT, by the Japanese beauty, Tzena Geeroo, who fearlessly ascends a ladder, the rounds of which are composed of SHARP SWORDS, PLACED EDGE UPWARDS.
THE PICTURESQUE GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS, by Miss Oyoushkee and Father.
THE GRAND ROPE ASCENSION, AND REMARKABLE DESCENT, HEAD DOWNWARDS, by Toreo-Keet-Chee.
THE NOVEL COMBINATION OF THE TRAPEZE AND PERCHES, by the three Keet-Chee Brothers, etc. etc.
THE MARVELLOUS ARABS,
THE MARVELLOUS ARABS,
GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
numbering thirty performers.
Consisting of seventeen Wild Knights of Sahara, and thirteen beautiful Arabic Infants, and, in addition, the great Spanish artists,
HERMANOS CAMPOMANES,
The identical Troupe that appeared six months at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London; San Carlo Theatre, Naples; La Scala Theatre, Milan; Licio Barcelona, Principe Alfonso, Madrid, and the principal theatres of Paris, Lisbon, Amsterdam, Brussels, Berlin, Copenhagen, Sweden, Stockholm, creating at each place a sensation which has never been equalled by any similar exhibition, and by their marvellous Feats of Leaping, Balancing, Pyramids, Juggling, representations of wild Arabic life and customs, religious, civil, and warlike, constituting themselves
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE,
and eliciting from the press of all those great European cities the most ecstatic praise, one and all of the critics awarding them the palm in preference to all similar artists of whatever nationality. The astonishing acts of the Leaps from the Stone, the Leap for Life over twenty-six persons with loaded guns, the Great Gun Trick, the Whirlwinds, the Human Pyramids, which includes the Moresque Arcades, are particularly mentioned by the London press as the most astounding feats of agility and human prowess ever witnessed in that city.
The Press and the Public of New York and Brooklyn are enthusiastic in announcing,
WITHOUT STINT OR RESERVATION,
that the performance of this utterly unparalleled combination is
FAR, FAR BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT!
The endorsement by presence and enthusiastic applause of
THE CLERGY AND DIGNITARIES
of those cities, is of itself an overwhelming evidence of the
Rare Historical and Scientific nature of the performance.
It is, says the Brooklyn "Eagle," impossible to describe these marvels. To be understood they must be seen, and seeing, one must be assured that he is awake and not dreaming, to believe.
Imagine a human being, the King of the Desert, springing into the air like a bird with one wing clipped, and REVOLVING THREE TIMES HORIZONTALLY!
Imagine others skipping in the air, like mammoth grasshoppers, bounding as an India-rubber ball,
GYRATING AND REVOLVING,
setting all conceived ideas of human strength and endurance utterly at naught.
OF ALL HUMAN MARVELS THESE ARE THE GREATEST.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet and Parquet Circle, 75 cents.
Reserved Seats, $1.
Family Circle, 50 cents.
Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Reserved Seats sold at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE,
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. 7 29 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 mw 3m*

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchas.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM,
NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 A. M.
Fare ......$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 23 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents: excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 23 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip ......50 cents
Single ticket ......30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook ......20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwam

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEY!
Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE,
Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

IMPORTANT
To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.
The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.
Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.
JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to. 1 1

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

Republican Doctrines Ably Set Forth.

The speech of Senator Frelinghuysen before the Republican Convention recently held in Trenton, though comparatively a brief one, contains some of the best thoughts upon the subjects of equal rights and of the elective franchise that have lately found expression. He places the doctrine of equal rights upon the broad basis of the unity of the human race; and this unity he asserts to be at the foundation of Christianity itself. He says:—

"The doctrine of the unity of the race is essential to the maintenance of the true relations of the race to God and to the maintenance of the true relations of man to man. If this unity be admitted, if we all have one origin, one nature, one law, one ransom, one destiny, then all have an equal right to those immunities in society which are essential to development, elevation, and happiness, essential to protection from oppression and defense from imposition."

The ballot Mr. Frelinghuysen considers essential to enable a man to enjoy that "pursuit of happiness" which the Declaration of Independence asserts to be the "inalienable right" of all men. "How," he asks, "shall a man in this country pursue happiness who has not the ballot? By it alone he challenges the consideration and courtesy of society; by it he asserts and defends his rights and vindicates his manhood. Let it be known in this land that no German or no Italian can vote, and their nationality is at once degraded; they and their children would feel it and bow down under it; they could not strike a bargain for a day's labor but the overbearing superiority of their voting employer would be impressed upon them. And the case is the same with the colored man."

The ballot is also an educator. It causes men to think, to reason, to discriminate. The voter becomes a national juror to decide public issues. "He learns how causes far removed in their workings affect his very home. He learns the importance of knowledge. His reason works. His mind is enkindled. He discusses with his associates. The desire for information, as well as a manly pride not to be thought ignorant, prompts him to learn to read, and practise the acquisition. He sees, too, that his children learn. The man's whole status is changed. The newspaper and the open Bible make him a citizen, make him more a man."

Nor is it just that he who pays taxes, does military service, and obeys the laws should be denied all voice in the Government. "That is not a democracy," adds Mr. Frelinghuysen, "where there is a privileged class, be their title to the privilege the possession of money or land, or be it blood. The only true democracy is a government of all, by all."

After aptly answering the common objections which are urged against manhood suffrage, and alluding to the generous terms upon which we have extended citizenship to persons of foreign birth, the orator closes with the following eloquent words:—

"We are now to take another stride. The colored man, born and reared in our midst, acquainted with our habits, and with the spirit of our Government, if not with the letter of our law, having proved himself loyal and brave, extends his hand for privilege. We have tried the experiment of the ballot under circumstances less favorable, and it has proved a success. We cannot withhold it from him. Say to every miser of liberty, stand back! he is an immortal man; he shall have a chance. This vast continent will teem with myriads of people elevated by the influence of liberty, of education, and of the Gospel; and, connected by telegraph and ocean steamer with other lands, the pulsations of the great American heart will, I hope, give freedom and religion to the world."

The Republicans of New Jersey have placed themselves upon the foundation of truth. The doctrines so ably expressed in this speech are the doctrines of pure democracy, and are bound to be universally adopted in this country. Agitation, discussion, and public enlightment will make them speedily dominant in our sister State.

Sunday in Paris.

The *Press* published yesterday a letter (to which it had previously directed special attention) from Colonel Forney, on the way Sunday is spent in Paris. We doubt whether any sober-minded citizen, anxious for the moral welfare of his family, his neighbors, or the community, could rise from the perusal of that letter without the conviction that the substitution of the French Sunday for our Christian Sabbath would be a great calamity. In Paris the idea of making Sunday a day of *amusement*, rather than one of physical rest and religious observance and culture, has been carried out to its legitimate conclusions. It is not only a day for those rural excursions into green fields and beside flowing streams, of which we have heard so much in the discussions on the Sabbath in our own midst, but for every kind of amusement as well. In one of the suburbs we are told that, a few Sabbaths ago, "seventy thousand people witnessed the illuminated fountains and fireworks, which cost the municipality an immense sum." At another popular rural resort "the afternoon winds up with a free concert, a theatre, and dancing by the visitors." "The races on Sunday are always the best." "All the markets are open on the Sabbath day." All the places of amusement are open, and filled with spectators.

"The American Circus, the Hippodrome, the Cirque Pimperatrice, the menageries in the afternoon; the picture galleries and palaces in the morning; the great Diorama of Solferino in every hour of daylight; St. Germains, St. Cloud, Versailles, with their gardens, palaces, variegated fountains and fireworks, up to the last hour of every evening; public music in the gardens of the Palais Royal, in the Champs Elysee, parades of the Imperial troops, and private parties without number!"

One of the chief arguments used among us for breaking down the observance of the Sabbath according to the immemorial customs of our fathers, has been ostensibly in the interest of the *working* classes. They must have more opportunities for recreation, for getting into the country, for innocent amusements, etc. It is interesting, therefore, to note the effect of the Parisian Sunday upon this class of the people, and to see whether the destruction of the religious character of the Sabbath would be likely to be followed by any amelioration of the condition of the toiling masses. Upon this point Colonel Forney says:—

"While many stores and shops are closed on Sunday, *I noticed very little difference among private and public workmen. The laborers on the new opera house are hammering away as on ordinary days, and as I sat in the American chapel listening to the sermon I heard the noise of the masons and shoemakers in the vicinity.*"

The day thus spent is followed by a night whose "unveiled and unblushing features" the facile pen of the correspondent can scarcely find words to describe. Theatrical representations exceeding the "Black Crook" in "splendor, novelty, and *abandon*," and going beyond "anything ever conceived of by American playgoers," are witnessed by packed and crowded audiences. "The balls of the *demi-monde* are always more crowded and brilliant on Sunday night."

"Every quarter has its especial saturnalia; but the Jardin Mabille and Closerie des Lilas are the most prominent and questionable. Here from 11 P. M. to three in the morning there are fantastiques that I would not delineate if I could. The loveliest grisettes with their followers gather, not by hundreds but by thousands, and crowds hasten to witness their ecstatic exhibitions."

Such is *Sunday in Paris*—fit exponent of the character of that atheistic people who once formally abolished the Christian Sabbath, and crowned a prostitute as the Goddess of Reason. Who would wish to see the Sabbath, as it is observed in our own noble and beautiful city, supplanted by this foreign day of revelry and licentious dissipation?

An Ignorant Clamor About Churches.

A New York letter, complaining of the practice of certain churches in closing during the hot months, says:—

"There is not one of them that could not be filled three times every Sunday, even in the warmest weather, if the middle classes, who must stay in town all summer because they cannot afford to leave it, were cordially invited to their pews. But they are not invited; on the contrary, they are repelled, driven into religious indifferentism, by the fashionable standard in vogue in three-fourths of the churches."

Such extracts as this generally have quite a run in the newspapers about this season of the year. For the most part they are written by persons who do not visit a church as worshippers from one year's end to another, and who know next to nothing at all of the subject upon which they profess to speak. The truth is, there are an abundance of churches open in all our cities every summer for all who desire to attend. Strangers are received and welcomed, and are publicly invited from the pulpit and through the press to attend. "The fashionable standard in vogue in three-fourths of the churches" is a pure matter of imagination. It has no existence in fact. If some of our newspaper Bohemians who concoct paragraphs like the above would occasionally go to church themselves, they would know more of many subjects concerning which they are now excessively ignorant.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to be Called to Account.—We regret to learn that the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has been guilty of a very grave indiscretion—shall we say crime?—for which he will probably soon be brought to trial before the authorities of his diocese. It seems that he lately officiated in a Methodist church—"meeting house"—in New Brunswick, N. J., in defiance of the express prohibition of the Episcopal rector there resident, whereupon the latter preferred charges against him to the Standing Committee of the New York Diocese. Similar charges were made against the distinguished father of the accused in 1859, but no action was taken in the matter. Our Saviour, when He sent His disciples out to go into all the world and to preach the Gospel to every creature, evidently made a mistake in not excepting those creatures of His who are wont to assemble in Methodist "meeting-houses."

Revenue Board.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have just formed a Revenue Board for this city, composed of the following gentlemen, holding offices under the United States at Philadelphia, viz.:—Charles Gilpin, United States District Attorney; Chambers McKibben, Assistant Treasurer; Henry R. Linderman, Director of the Mint; and Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster. Congress, at its late session, virtually sanctioned the appointment of this and similar boards. Anything will be welcomed by the people which tends to put a stop to the enormous frauds which are constantly being perpetrated on the revenue. We trust that the gentlemen named above will proceed to business at once, and will be successful at least in making revenue frauds a little more difficult than they have been during the past year.

What Tennessee Shows.—The New York *World* calls attention to the condition of Tennessee as illustrative of reconstruction under Republican auspices. The contest in Tennessee is essentially the same that has been waged from the commencement of the Rebellion. Military Governor Andrew Johnson had quite as much difficulty in dealing with the disloyal elements as Governor Brownlow now has. If Tennessee shows anything, it shows the danger of too rapid reconstruction in the case of communities so closely divided and embittered by such violent feuds. We have no doubt a longer pupilage under the care and protection of the general Government would have been beneficial in Tennessee. Her condition, however, is no worse than that of Kentucky, where the Democratic party has full ascendancy. Indeed, her prospects for the future are vastly brighter.

Shall Criminals go Unpunished Because they are Democrats?—At a special meeting of the Select Council, called upon Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the bill from Common Council relative to the appointment of a joint special committee for the purpose of investigating into the cause of the late riot between the Hope Engine and Moyamensing Hose Companies, it was found impossible to obtain a quorum, the Democrats in a body absenting themselves. We should be sorry to suppose that a party which is just now prating so loudly about purity, and about keeping politics out of the judiciary, would deliberately place itself before the community in the attitude of shielding the leaders of a disgraceful riot simply because they happen to belong to its household. Yet such must be the inevitable inference if the Democratic members of the Select Council persist in the course of conduct they inaugurated upon Saturday. Bad men, breakers of the law, exist in all parties; and it is unfair to hold a party organization responsible for their crimes, unless the party in some representative capacity steps in to shield them. It would seem that this is what the Democratic party in this city is now doing in the case of the leaders of the late riot.

Abuse of the Pardoning Power.—President Johnson has just pardoned the notorious counterfeiter, Samuel Stewart, convicted less than a year ago, and sentenced by Judge Cadwalader to seven years' imprisonment. Of what use are laws, and the expense of courts and officers of justice, when the President systematically nullifies their action by pardoning convicted criminals? Among the many misdeeds of Mr. Johnson, we know of none more glaring or more destructive of the best interests of society than his gross abuse of the pardoning power. He has turned crowds of criminals of the deepest dye loose to prey upon the community. We cannot imagine how he pretends to justify such action to his own conscience.

A National Bank in New York has just failed. Under our present excellent system, the failure of a National Bank does not diminish the value of its circulating notes. They remain as good as ever. Depositors may lose by the breaking of a National Bank, but that is a risk which they take when they commit their funds to its keeping. The circulating notes, on the contrary, find their way, in the course of ordinary business, into the hands of thousands who have no means of knowing anything concerning the bank's soundness. These should be protected, and it is one of the chief excellencies of the National Bank system that it so thoroughly guarantees to the public a sound circulation.

South Carolina.—It seems that the Democrats of South Carolina have offered to support colored candidates for Congress, if the colored citizens will give the conservatives control of the State Government. As a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina are colored men, they may not, perhaps, be able to exactly see the pertinency of this proposition. The Republican party is now well organized in that State, and will be quite competent to run the State Government as well as to elect members of Congress.

General Grant has taken prompt and proper precautions for preserving the peace in Tennessee during the election which occurs on Thursday next. The United States troops in Kentucky have been ordered into Tennessee, and it is stated that the General himself will be in Nashville.

The Paris Exhibition Awards.—Referring to the great disparity between the awards to French and English exhibitors, the New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—"Judging from the awards of prizes made by the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition, we should conclude that England is behind France not only as regards excellence in the fine arts, but—contrary to the generally received opinion—as a manufacturing country. Thus, for paintings in oil and other paintings she gets only one great prize, while France gets four. In sculpture she does not compete, and of the four great prizes under this head France receives two. For architecture, of the great prizes England obtains one and France one. For engraving and lithography, all the great prizes have gone to France. For printing and books, out of ten great prizes, one only goes to England, and no less than seven are carried off by France. For photography, the two great prizes are taken off by France, and England gets only a bronze medal for photographic portraiture. For furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings, nine gold medals are allotted to France, and but one to England. Of the six gold medals for excellence in glass and crystal, five go to France and one to England; and of the five for paper hangings, France takes four and England one. For cutlery, France receives two gold medals and England one; and out of the 11 gold medals for gold and silver plate, seven are distributed among Frenchmen, and three awarded to English houses. For the manufacture of cotton threads and fabrics, France shows fourteen gold medals to five for Great Britain and the disproportion is still greater for lace, embroidery, and trimmings, France receiving eleven gold medals and England one. For jewelry and ornaments, France obtains six gold medals and England one. For railway apparatus, the great prize and eight gold medals fall to France, and England gets three gold medals; and in telegraphy, France takes four gold medals, and allows one to England. The verdicts of the Commission are likely to be anything but satisfactory to the English, and there are probably others who will be of opinion that France has received more than her fair share of honor in the distribution of the prizes."

Progress of Russia in Central Asia.—The New York *Tribune* says:—"Though we are but very imperfectly informed of the advance of the Russians in Central Asia, we know that for several years they have been steadily conquering portions of Independent Tartary and annexing them to the Russian dominions. In 1865 the country conquered until that time was constituted a Russian 'government' (province), under the name of Toorkistan. Since then large additional conquests have been made, and a cable despatch from St. Petersburg informs us that the country lately conquered has been constituted a new 'government,' under the command of General Kaufmann."

Registration in Tennessee—Estimated Vote for 1867.

The following letter from Secretary Fletcher, with the table alluded to, is published in the Nashville *Press and Times*:—

Office Secretary of State, Nashville, July 24.—In answer to your inquiry as to the state of the registration in the State, I send you a table of all the counties whose registers have reported up to this date, the report for Davidson county being unofficial but correct. You will see from this table that sixty-nine counties report 85,494 registered voters. It is proper to observe that the registers in most of the counties did not cease to issue certificates with the sending up of their reports, but are still at work. From the information in my possession I have no doubt the registered voters in these sixty-eight counties will reach 100,000. The counties of Benton, Dyer, Greene, Hickman, Hardeman, Henderson, Johnson, Montgomery, Obion, Stewart, Sullivan, Tipton, Warren, Fentress, and Perry, will average about 1000 each. The grand result will certainly reach 115,000 voters, and amount to 130,000, which is a little more than the State ever voted. It is a curious fact that the number of newly made citizens in the State are about equal to the number disfranchised.

Respectfully,
A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State.

Burial of a Fenian.

Buffalo, July 28.—John Lynch, a member of the Emmet Circle, F. B., Cincinnati, Ohio, died at the Sisters' Hospital in this city yesterday, from the effects of a gunshot wound received at the battle of Ridgway. Lynch was buried today with military honors. The 7th Regiment, I. R. A., under the command of Colonel William Boland, escorted the remains to Limestone Hill Cemetery.

Head Centre P. O'Day was selected to read the funeral services, Rev. Mr. Gleason, Vicar-General of the diocese, having refused to admit the body into the Cathedral unless the Fenians left their arms, uniforms, flags, and music outside, which they refused to do. The Fenians are loud in denouncing the conduct of the Vicar-General. They claim that he informed a committee of Fenians who waited on him on Saturday, that there would be no objections offered, and that he himself would read the burial services over the body. They now claim that his motive in refusing to admit the body into the church was to frighten the younger men, and to induce others to withdraw from the Fenian organization.

Incendiarism in Concord, N. H.

Concord, N. H., July 28.—The community here are greatly excited at the unusual prevalence of incendiary fires, no less than half a dozen having occurred within the past few days, destroying upwards of $1,000,000 worth of property. The last broke out about daylight this morning in J. G. Hill's stable, destroying that and two others owned by Arthur Clough, and J. G. Johnson and Bradley, and damaging a couple of dwellings on Centre street. The Sherman House, St. Paul's Church, and the surrounding buildings were saved with great effort. The loss on all is about $15,000, on which there is an insurance of one-half.

Order of General Sheridan—The Levee Commissioners to Resume Their Duties.

New Orleans, July 27.—This afternoon General Sheridan issued an order authorizing the Board of Levee Commissioners previously appointed by him to resume their duties, and cancelling his previous order suspending their functions.

Assault and Robbery in Boston.

Boston, July 27.—Charles W. Andrews, keeper of a liquor store at No. 99 Union street, retired to bed last night with $15,000 in his possession, and was followed by Robert Dunlap alias Briggs, who assaulted him with a club, inflicting wounds which are likely to prove fatal. The groans of the man attracted the attention of officers, who managed to arrest the assassin and recover the money after a desperate resistance. He has been committed for trial.

The Feather Weight Championship.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 27.—Johnny Hickey, American champion of feather weights, and Denny Horrigan, ex-champion, have signed an agreement to fight on the 10th of September for $500 a-side, Hickey to defeat his opponent within an hour or lose the match. Horrigan is thirty-five years of age, two years the senior of Hickey.

Fire at Sandborton, N. H.

Sandborton Bridge, N. H., July 27.—An incendiary fire in this town at an early hour this morning entirely consumed the hosiery manufactory and grist mill of James Earnshaw. The loss is about $20,000. The buildings were owned by Copp & Merrill. Both parties are well insured.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD,
Philadelphia, July 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.
On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
July 22, 1867. 7 23 8t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, July 22, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.
7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 1 5fmw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
6 26 5w S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY,
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
A cable telegram announces that the
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.
WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 7 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwslm4

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 tham

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP TIOGA FOR NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.
Freight now being received at Second Wharf below SPRUCE Street. Through Bills of Lading signed to Gulf Ports, and all points on the Mississippi river, at low rates.
Goods for St. Louis, and points below, should be consigned to the Agent of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co., New Orleans.
For Bills of Lading and information apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
Phila. and Southern M. S. S. Co.,
7 29 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.
DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29 mwstf
No. 29 South FOURTH St.

NO MORE ANNOYANCE
FROM FLIES AND MOSQUITOES!
DE COURSEY'S PATENT FLY AND MOS. QUITO BAR.
This novel and valuable invention is designed for protecting Gilded Frames, Oil Paintings, Mantel Mirrors, Pier Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, Chandeliers, Statuary, Groups, etc., and excluding from bed-chambers and other apartments those ever perplexing pests,
FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
The invention is so ingeniously contrived that it can be applied to any window.
"NO WOODEN FRAME IS REQUIRED!"
Thus reducing the price of the article more than one-half of that of the ordinary Musquito Bar, which is not only ungainly in appearance, but cannot be fitted to any other than the window for which it is expressly made. The PATENT BAR, on the other hand, will suit for a large or small window, and can be rolled into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocket, if necessary.
Boarders at the Sea-shore and elsewhere will find them a great convenience. All that is required in order to attach the Bar, is four ordinary pins. They can also be used to cover Oil Paintings, Gilded Frames, etc., requiring no tacking whatever, and can be taken off and replaced in a minute.
For sale at all the principal Upholstering and House Furnishing establishments in the City; also at the Manufactory, [7 27 6trp
N.W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
Robert Patterson, Secretary and Treasurer.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

BAUCH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUCH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4mwf3p Philadelphia.

THE LATE GENERAL MEAGHER.

Particulars of His Death.

A private letter from Montana Territory, dated Virginia City, July 6, gives the following account of the death of General Meagher:—

"He was at Fort Benton, waiting for the arms the Government sent up. He arrived there on the 1st of July, having ridden thirty miles on horseback in the hot sun on that day. He spent the afternoon in conversation and letter-writing, and retired early to his berth on board the steamboat G. A. Thompson. There was no railing on the guards opposite his state-room door, it having been broken off in some way. About 10 o'clock at night he went on the guards. Here, it is supposed, he stumbled on a coil of rope, lost his balance, and was precipitated over the side of the boat. The river is greatly swollen, and the current so strong that the best swimmer has no chance in it. It is stated that he called for help, when the deck hands ran with their lights and saw him floating away. There was no boat ready. Everything appears to have been confusion and excitement. I have received a charming letter that he wrote me, late that afternoon (his last on earth), telling me that he hoped to start for home by the last of the week, so that he evidently had no presentiment of his dreadful fate. * * * A gentleman who was in his company for over an hour late in the afternoon, before the accident occurred, has informed me of most of the circumstances of his last hours in this life, as I state them to you. I fear that his remains will never be recovered, though the citizens of Montana are making every effort to find them."

A Virginia City paper adds the following interesting particulars:—

"After our forms were closed for the press this morning, the passengers by stage from Fort Benton brought the thrilling and very sad news of the untimely death of General Thomas Francis Meagher. He went on board of the steamer G. A. Thompson, lying at the levee, to spend the evening and night of the 1st inst. He was heard to get up from his couch during the night and go out of his state room on to the guards. Upon hearing a splashing sound in the water, the passengers rushed out to find that one who had stood foremost among the few truly brilliant men of our country, and he who had taken so prominent a part in the administrative affairs of our Territory, winning all hearts by his nobleness of nature and purpose—had been swept down the terrible torrent, perhaps never again to be recovered even in death. All efforts to recover his body had, up to the leaving of the coach, proved fruitless. This is a bereavement in which not only those near and dear to the deceased will be bowed down with irrepressible grief, but many, very many of his fellow-citizens and his fellow-countrymen throughout the land will most sincerely mourn. We regret that circumstances prevent our dwelling upon this most lamentable calamity in words which we feel to be due to the occasion—but we must leave this to another time. Our profound and heartfelt sympathies go forth in condolence to that adored wife and noble lady who, more than all the rest, must suffer the shock of this most sad and unwelcome intelligence."

The authorities and people of Montana have been paying the highest tributes of respect to the memory of their lost fellow-citizen. Governor Green Clay Smith has issued the following proclamation:—

HELENA, M. T., July 3.—*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us by accident our esteemed friend, Secretary (late Acting Governor) Thomas Francis Meagher, who was drowned at Fort Benton on the night of the 1st instant, by falling from the steamer G. A. Thompson.

Now, therefore, I, Green Clay Smith, Governor of the Territory of Montana, do direct that the headquarters of the military which were established under his direction and authority in the various districts of the Territory be draped in mourning for thirty days.

I further request that the offices of the Federal officers of the Territory be likewise draped in mourning for the same length of time.

It is but due to the memory of our deceased friend and fellow-officer, that we should hold him in fond remembrance. He was a man of high social qualities, great urbanity, a high order of intellect, a brave soldier, a true gentleman, and an honor to his Territory and Government. This sad bereavement will be felt by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance throughout the Territory and the nation.

GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Governor of Montana Territory.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ORIENTALS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the great Beni-Zoug-Zoug Troupe of Arabs and a troupe of Japanese jugglers will commence a brief season. The performances of this great double company are said to be truly wonderful. Many of the acts are entirely new here. Wherever this combination company of aerialists, jugglers, acrobats, and magicians have appeared, they have been greeted by the most flattering applause. A lad who belongs to the Japanese troupe is said to be as accomplished and fearless as the great "Little All Right," and, since the death of the latter, is now at the head of his profession. During the "heated term" the Academy ventilators will be opened, and the building will be rendered as cool as possible. This will be good news for the "Stay-at-homes" and "Can't-get-aways."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

SUNDAY—THE WEATHER—SQUALL ON THE RIVER, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The aphorism that "a just reward cometh at last" has lost none of its truthfulness with reference to this particular community at this time of the year; in fact, it has additional force, from the condition of the weather for the past week. For the long period of cool weather we have had, and the pleasure connected with the same, we have for five days past been afflicted with scorching rays and a roasting condition of body. Yesterday seemed to be the culminating point of the hot season, and the sun poured down his sweltering rays with unrelentless intensity all day, thereby keeping one in a continuous state of puffing and foaming. From dawn till evening the sun kept up his fire with grammatical precision—hot, hotter, hottest.

The thermometer has marked 70 or 80 in the early morning, between 90 and 100 at noon, and again 80 at evening. Under the pressure of such heat, cool existence is a thing to be dreamed of and longed for, not to be enjoyed. Perspiration, however, the physicians say, conduces to health. If this be the truth, the city must be healthy.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon—ever following, as usual, an exceedingly hot period—a sudden gale swept over the city, causing much damage along the streets and in the parks. But upon the rivers, the Schuylkill and Delaware, its effects were more apparent and dangerous. At Shackamaxon street wharf, a boat containing several lads was upset, and the occupants made a narrow escape from drowning. At Poplar street wharf a batteau was turned over by the force of the wind, and several young men were precipitated into the water. Further up the river several boats met with a similar fate.

It is reported that at the time of the gale the Edwin Forrest was coming down the river, and when opposite Five Mile Point, the cry arose of the capsizing of a sail-boat near the steamer. Two passengers jumped over to the rescue of the persons struggling in the water, who were all saved by help from the boats of the steamer. One of the two passengers who jumped over was drowned. When the Edwin Forrest reached the Arch street dock, some disturbance, it is said, took place upon it, the friends of the drowned man attempting to damage the boat, and laying all the blame of the catastrophe upon the captain.

Many pleasure boats were overturned by the suddenness of the squall. Two occupants of a boat, near Beverly, were thrown out and drowned, one of whom is supposed to be William Trowert, who resides in this city. A boat containing three women was upset on the Schuylkill, emptying its contents into the river, near Race street wharf. All were rescued. Considerable damage was done in the Park, trees being uprooted and the branches twisted off. A welcome rain follows in the footsteps of the gale, and bids fair to hover over the city all day.

TURNOUTS AT LONG BRANCH.—Among the notables in this line at the "Branch" the fastest team is that of Mr. Joseph Harker, who drives Brunette and Norwood to the pole, and singly. General Grant drove behind these on Friday. Brunette, with her mate Bruno, in March last took down Bonner's team. Mr. Harker has also a pair of fine coach horses, which his family drive every evening. *Apropos*, this gentleman a few days since donated $100 towards a bell for the Seaside Chapel.

The following turnouts of well-known Philadelphians are of noteworthy mention at this resort:—

N. H. Horstman, of military equipment celebrity, has a handsome pair of dapple greys, very large, driven by a coachman, top boxed on a fine family carriage.

Thomas Earp, a nice pair of bobtail bays to a stylish family carriage, and coachman.

R. K. Lovett, a bay to a top buggy.

Philip Ford, a neat sorrel mare to a top buggy, drives himself and lady.

THE POOR ARE NOT ALWAYS MEEK AND LOWLY.—An Irishman, big, brawny, and lazy, named William Chambers, with a family of six, was sent to the Almshouse to obtain the wherewithal to keep body and soul of himself and family together. Rejoicing in the excellent soup he there obtained, and yet incited to evil, probably because of a taste of a noted beverage, he commenced to belabor his wife yesterday morning. And soon such a swearing and tearing of the enraged Celt, and such yelling by the afflicted spouse, and such roarings from infantile throats that rung through that public institution, have never been excelled since its foundation. Officer Herr was called in, and in attempting to arrest Chambers was violently beaten by that person; but drawing his hardened locust, he laid it about the violent man's sconce and shoulders in a manner that made him succumb perforce. Chambers was held by Alderman Good to answer.

THREATENING TO KILL.—James and William Bradley boarded for a time at a house in Bodine street, above Columbia avenue. Desiring to leave—perhaps their quarters were too hot to hold them—they prepared to move their things away without footing their little bill. The landlady seized the goods, put them under lock and key, and refused to give them up until she should be properly remunerated. They went into the house yesterday, burst in the door, seized the goods, and threatened to kill her if she opposed them. She did, with commendable spirit, and they were arrested, and held by Alderman Heins in default of bail.

AN IMPOSTOR CAUGHT.—Alfred Deringer was ninely caught by a police officer of the Second District yesterday, just as he was about to crook up his nipper-like arm, in order to give himself a maimed, soldier appearance, for the purpose of imposing upon public credulity. He has been engaged in that manner of making his living for some time past. Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer.

A "HOSS."—Jake Gunsenhouser, a Dutchman, of course, sold a man a horse for $190, which he warranted in good condition. This was proved to be the contrary, and the man returned the spavined equine, and demanded his money. Jacob seized the horse, and holding on to the funds made off. He was caught, and Recorder Eneu committed him in default of $1000 bail.

ROBBING A GERMAN.—Joseph Williams, aged seventeen, at 1 o'clock this morning asked a German named Camac, who was making his way along Front street, near South, the time of night, and when Camac had pulled out his watch and was about to ascertain, Williams snatched it and made off. An officer caught him before he had gone a great distance, and Alderman Morrow committed him.

ATTEMPTING TO KILL.—Edwin Milner was taken into custody at his residence, Thirteenth and Market streets, for threatening to kill William Hinds, by putting two shots through that gentleman's body. It was not done, however, and for the peace of the latter and of the community, Milner was held in $800 bail to answer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—George Grim and John Max were arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Shoemaker, on a charge of highway robbery committed eight days ago. The offense committed was the knocking down of a German named Richmond, and stealing his watch. Alderman Shoemaker committed them in default of $1500 bail each.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—William McNally, alias "Whity Bob," was found lying upon a cellar door at Sixth and Fitzwater streets, this morning. He was taken to the lock-up, searched, and there was found upon him skeleton keys and a jimmy. He was sent below by Alderman Tittremary, as being a suspicious character.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Matthias Melon, aged fifty, residing on Dauphin street, near Twenty-sixth, was struck by a hand car on the Connecting Railroad, near Gunner's Run, thrown down a high embankment, and sustained injuries from which he died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

STONING BIRDS.—A warning is given to all small and destructive boys, in the arrest of James McFadden and Robert Jamison for stoning and killing the birds in Fairmount Park. Alderman Massey held them in bail to answer at Court.

PICKPOCKET.—Franklin Burton was arrested at Third and Lombard streets on the allegation of a man named Brown, who charged Burton with picking his pocket of $37 while in a tavern. Alderman Morrow held Burton to answer.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Henry Bradley was arrested for assaulting a young man, for some unknown cause, and for robbing his own sister of an amount of jewelry and money. Alderman Pancoast held him in $800 bail, to answer at Court.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Samuel Sharp and wife were arrested, and held by Alderman Massey in $800 bail each, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 1312 Wood street.

FIRE.—A slight fire occurred about 10 o'clock this morning, at No. 560 N. Tenth street, caused by the partition catching fire from the stove. Loss about $100.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle-path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offense to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

THE VALUE OF PURE WINE IN SICKNESS.—The chief difficulty with reliable wines has been their scarcity and exorbitant price; but this has been removed by the introduction of a pure native wine, prepared from the port grape extensively cultivated by Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey. We understand he has submitted his wine to the test of many of our celebrated physicians, and all concur in its purity, medicinal properties, and superiority to the best port wine. Most of them, to signify their just appreciation of its salutary effects, prescribe it in cases of debility, affections of the kidneys, and chronic complaints requiring a tonic, sudorific, or diuretic treatment.—*Examiner.*

Druggists sell it.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND A HEALTHY SKIN can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jayne's Alterative will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY AND THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—The plan adopted by the Washington Library Company for raising the necessary funds for the endowment of the Riverside Institute is one not only most liberal and generous in all its particulars, but has also received the sanction of eminent legal authority, and is being conducted in strict accordance with the terms of the charter granted by the Legislature to the Washington Library Company. This charter allows them the privilege of working under the plan which they have adopted. The Company have issued stock, which they sell at one dollar per share, each share entitling the purchaser to one fine steel-plate engraving, which, at retail, could not be bought for less than one dollar and a half. To those who purchase two, three, four, or five shares of stock, other engravings are given, each of which is worth fifty per cent. more than the price of the stock. In addition to this, *each share* of stock guarantees one present in the great distribution which comes off in September. The aggregate value of these presents is $300,000, there being one worth $40,000; one worth $20,000; one worth $10,000; one worth $5000; two worth $2500 each; several worth $1000 each, and so on to the end of the list. The plan thus far has met with the greatest encouragement, and from quarters where least expected. It enables all to aid in rearing one of the noblest monuments that can be erected to the memory of our deceased soldiers and sailors, while, at the same time, every one who contributes towards the grand work not only receives for a certainty more than the value of his money, but stands his chance, with the other stockholders, of being awarded some of the most valuable of the presents offered. Many may express wonder and surprise as to how the Washington Library can be so extraordinarily liberal and generous towards those who aid them in their great enterprise. The Company are able to fulfil all they promise, from the simple fact that they have made a binding contract with the publisher of these engravings for many thousand copies. Taking a large number in this way, the price per single copy is, of course, greatly reduced, and consequently the same engraving which is retailed at many stores in this city for eight dollars, the Washington Library Company can present to the purchaser of five shares of stock, costing five dollars, with a good profit left to the Institute. The $300,000 worth of presents to be awarded have also been obtained in the same manner. Having purchased everything in the largest possible quantities, the cost is, of course, much reduced, while to buy one of the same articles at retail would require fifty per cent. more cash than is necessary to invest with the Washington Library Company.

WELL WORTH READING.—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, describe it as the

SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE

of all stomachics. Its effects are instantaneous. It does not require weeks of dosing before its virtues are realized. Thousands sit down to their meals void of appetite, eating because others eat. The food thus forced into the stomach does positive harm. Instead of strengthening the system it engenders a variety of ailments, which end in confirmed dyspepsia.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

taken regularly before meals, will prevent all this.

THE COOLIE TRADE is not confined in all its bearings to the West India Islands. At Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, is a smart trade going on in linen suits for this weather, which suits are so cool to the wearer that every visitor *coolly* walks off with one.

LOOKING GLASSES in every style. We defy for competition in finer work in the city. Handsome Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood Pier, Mantel, and smaller size mirrors. Mouldings of all kinds on hand, and made to order. Reimer & Co., Manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

A DELIGTFUL TREAT of a hot summer's eve is to step into Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street, and take a glass of his celebrated Raspberry Ice. Nothing like it.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE produces a fine growth of NEW HAIR, prevents the hair from FALLING OFF, and restores GREY HAIRS to their original color. For sale by

McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

AT THE LOW PRICE OF NINETY.

THESE BONDS BEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, which at present rates yields about TEN PER CENT. on the investment.

We will allow the highest market rates for Governments in exchange for them.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
7 27 6t5p NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 29—Noon.—Consols for money, 93¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie, 48¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—Noon.—Cotton—Sales of 10,000 bales; uplands, 10¾; Orleans, 10¾d.

Breadstuffs are excited, but not quotably affected in price.

Provisions and Produce unchanged.

LONDON, July 29—Noon.—The markets are unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 29.—Petroleum closed on Saturday at 53 francs.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.

An Amalgamated Jury.

The Coroner's jury which held an inquest on the body of Miss Ellen Beavers, in Alexandria, last Saturday, was composed of six white and six colored men. Her brother objected, but the Coroner proceeded. One white man refused to serve.

Excitement from Fear.

A Mr. Davis, of Georgetown, recently drowned, predicted that three companions would soon follow him. One was so much affected that yesterday he became a member of church.

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Carrington cited from 3d Greenleaf, section 89, to show what a conspiracy was, and contended that the prisoner conspired to commit an unlawful act, and the act was committed by the same one of the conspirators, then he was guilty, and guilty of murder. Where would our safety be if the law were otherwise? Now apply that law to the facts in the case.

The first scene of that conspiracy is laid on Pennsylvania avenue, in April, 1864. Three men are engaged in conversation, and the subject is the murder of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. One suggests as the instrument of death the telescope rifle; another, whose heart is touched with pity, says, "No, we might kill his wife and children; but "no," says the first, "we will kill all if necessary. We'll murder all, if necessary to the execution of our bloody purpose." Is this doubted? It does not depend upon imported testimony, but on the testimony of Mrs. McClernand, a lady born and bred in your own city, whose character no attempt has been made to impeach. What do you see? In April, 1864, malice hissing and hot, and murder contemplated against the President of the United States. Who were that party? John W. Booth, the friend and associate of the prisoner, and the especial pet of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, Atzerott, to whom the ladies at No. 347 gave the name of "Port Tobacco," and Harold, who drank whisky given him by Mrs. Surratt to nerve his arm for his bloody deed.

The second scene of this bloody act occurs in a Third Avenue car, of New York, where a lady overheard a conversation relative to the murder of the President. The conspirators attract her attention. They are disguised, but by one of the mysterious providences of God, they drop certain letters, which are secured by the lady and taken to General Scott, who, conceiving them to be of importance, sends them to the authorities. Mr. Pierrepont here read the letters found by Mrs. Hudspeth.

Mr. Carrington, resuming, said:—The jury heard the testimony of Mrs. Hudspeth. He cared not who the persons overheard were, for it showed that by solemn vows there was a pledge made to murder Abraham Lincoln with the pistol, the dagger, and the cup. Do you remember that at this very time Harold was the clerk in a drug store? and the command was plain:—"If the pistol and the dagger will not do its work, then use the cup."

That other letter from St. Louis, signed by some one's wife, may we not infer it was from the wife of Louis Payne, the friend of Surratt? But Payne was deaf to this appeal, and bent upon his murderous purpose. He goes on until this murder is consummated and the land is filled with tears and mourning. Let us leave the city of New York and return to Washington, the metropolis of this great Christian nation, and visit there No. 541 H street, the third scene in this bloody tragedy. Visit that place and the first figure we see is that of Payne, the Moloch of this infernal conspiracy. Next we have Atzerott, the Belial of this infernal conspiracy. He was the pet of the ladies at No. 541; they gave him the soubriquet of "Port Tobacco." They petted him. Who next? There was Howell, the blockade-runner. I would call him Mammon, for he had no other ambition than whisky and money.

Who next? There sits old Satan, Booth, and next to him Beelzebub Surratt; for he would show that Surratt was second in power, in command to Booth.

Who next do you see? Oh! that it were not so that an American woman could be found in such company giving her support and countenance to that conspiracy! There sat Mrs. Surratt! There was no infernal deity she could properly personate, for hell has no fury like the hatred of a depraved and wicked woman. Has the English language words to express the depravity of this woman, who in cold blood requested the prisoner at the bar to shoot down Union soldiers escaping from Rebel prisons? A brave man's heart melts with pity when he sees his bitterest foe at his feet; but here is a man and a woman murdering in cold blood men in distress who appeal to their clemency.

But what is the next scene in this bloody tragedy? Can you doubt the testimony of Miss Honora Fitzpatrick? If not, you cannot doubt the truth of the fourth scene in this tragedy. This lady goes to the theatre with the prisoner. Booth enters and calls the prisoner aside, and they have a private conversation. What was it? No ear heard it but that ear that hears the gentlest sound. But can it be doubted that the subject of this conversation was the murder of Mr. Lincoln?

What is the next scene? On April 14, 1865, we find the conspirators at Ford's Theatre. Booth enters the theatre, and he fires the fatal shot. A whistle sounds. A whistle making a similar sound is found in the house of Mrs. Surratt.

At that signal Payne invades the sacred precinct of the family circle, and, raising his murderous arm, he makes an assault upon the faithful nurse. He enters the sick chamber and strikes with the fury of a demon at the almost lifeless corpse of a feeble and emaciated old man. By a miraculous interposition of Providence his life is spared. Payne escapes, and where does he go? To the arms of Mary E. Surratt, the mother of the prisoner at the bar. He goes there reeking with the blood of an American citizen. He goes to the general rendezvous, whence all had issued on their murderous undertaking. Does not all this prove a conspiracy? It has not been necessary to refer to the testimony of Lewis J. Weichman, for without it the conspiracy is proven complete.

But he (Mr. Carrington) now came to Weichman's testimony. Why should it be discarded? Ignorant men are governed by prejudice, but not so an intelligent jury. No witness' testimony can be discarded, unless his character is proven bad, or other reasons; that a different state of facts is proven by other witnesses. From what had already fallen from Mr. Merrick, it would be attempted to show that Weichman was one of the accomplices. He spurned the accusation. It has been said that it was fortunate a Union clerk was boarding among these infernal spirits, for was ever such another conclave assembled this side of hell? Weichman was among the faithless, faithful.

If Weichman had been an accomplice Surratt would have made of him a confidant, and would have conversed in his presence. If Weichman was a liar, how easy it would have been to have sworn, "I saw the prisoner here on April 14, 1865." He did not see him, because the prisoner did not permit him to see him, and told the truth, and the whole truth.

But suppose Weichman was an accomplice? If he turned and repented, that was his conciliation. During this conspiracy Weichman met the officers face to face. He told them all he knew. He pursued the prisoner, and, like a true American citizen, he comes here and testifies against him. It must be remembered that Weichman remonstrated with Mrs. Surratt, and she replied that John was with this party, and Booth was crazy upon one subject. But has Weichman been contradicted in any one material point? He (Mr. Carrington) defied the defense to point to one prominent fact wherein Weichman has been contradicted by any credible witness in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Carrington read from Greenleaf to show that if a man is an accomplice, and repents during the conspiracy, he is relieved from all resposibility, but not being connected with it, and giving information, shows that he had no connection with the conspiracy. He gives all information as soon as possible. The defense has signally failed to prove that Weichman was placed under arrest. It is true, he was placed under arrest by McDevitt, but he staid at the police headquarters under the mere request of Major Richards.

It would be shown that Weichman's testimony was corroborated in all material points of the transaction from its inception to its consummation. He (Mr. Carrington) was somewhat amused at Weichman's cross-examination, and asked if Weichman did not bear himself manfully, and Mr. Bradley himself foiled for once in endeavoring to discredit this witness. He came through the fiery furnace well tried, and confirmed by all the witnesses.

The first point testified to by Weichman is corroborated, and that is, that No 541 H street was the rendezvous of these conspirators.

Secondly, he testifies to the intimate relations of the prisoner and the other conspirators, and no one contradicts him in that.

Weichman also testifies to the mysterious meetings and conversations, cyphers and geographical projection, after he forms the acquaintance of John Wilkes Booth, upon the introduction of the prisoner at the bar. In this he is uncontradicted.

In relation to the conversation at the theatre he is confirmed by Miss Fitzpatrick (Weichman's testimony in relation to Payne and Surratt practising with bowie-knives was here read, and Mr. Carrington said this was also uncontradicted.) Again, when Weichman received a mysterious telegram from Booth, and asks Surratt what it means, he is told not to be so inquisitive, and is given no satisfaction. Couple this with the fact of Surratt's immediate visit to the Herndon House, and it shows that Surratt and Booth were endeavoring to secure a hiding-place for Louis Payne. Booth telegraphs to his tool Surratt to prepare a room where they may conceal one of their instruments.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM MEXICO.

Vidaurri Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Brownsville despatches of the 26th have been received.

A San Luis special of the 15th says that General Vidaurri was shot in St. Domingo Square, City of Mexico. General Diaz refused an interview with him, or the privilege to see his son. Mr. Schaffer, the counsellor of the late Emperor, is imprisoned.

The Generals arrested at Queretaro are to be sent to their respective States for trial.

Marquez was levying prestamos in the capital until the very hour before he left.

The Liberal Government has decided that all Imperial Prefects are to be punished by six years' exile, and the secretaries by two years'.

General Juan Alvarez died at Iquala in the after part of April.

Escobedo made the following address to the subaltern officers of the Imperial army before releasing them:—The supreme Government might dispose of the lives of those who, forgetting they were Mexicans, fought for a foreigner elevated to power by the invader; but the Government magnanimously forgives all who until now have been enemies of their country, because it expects that their future conduct will correspond with the clemency used towards the misled sons of Mexico. You are at liberty, and may ask your passports for any point where you desire to reside.

Corona, writing from the capital, says that all the garrison, with all its chiefs and officers, except Marquez, are in our power. O'Haran and Labera are prisoners. Lovar, Arbano, Lopez, Partillo, Elguera, Locunga, and the Regent Solas surrendered themselves prisoners. It is said that several persons in the capital will be punished with death.

The following particulars of the occupation of the capital are from La Prenga, from Guadalajara:—

At daybreak on the 21st the parapets of the enemy were perceived to be abandoned. Shortly after the announcement was telegraphed that all the fortifications were also abandoned, and the order for an advance into the city was given. Everywhere were found trains of ammunition, and the baggage of the enemy and arms were scattered along the road and in the streets of the city. The entire garrison had deserted and retired to their homes. Labera was the only one who presented himself, saying he had remained to insure good order, and to deliver up the position, and place himself at the disposal of the besiegers as a prisoner of war.

One prisoner at Queretaro, since he was liberated, writes from Morelia, and says that he received good treatment by the Liberal army.

A special train left Guadulajara for Manganillo on the 3d, and several French prisoners lately released accompany the train.

Fears of an Outbreak in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Official as well as private accounts from Tennessee represent the danger of outbreaks or riots all over the State next Thursday, at the election. The Government has, for some days past, been maturing such measures as may preserve the peace. Major-General Thomas telegraphed to the President to-day that all the troops in Kentucky will be engaged in preserving order in that State, but he believes he will be able, with other forces at his command, to prevent riots at Memphis, Nashville, and other large towns. He will to-morrow go to Memphis.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Navy Department has received from Commander Creighton information of his arrival at Porte Grande, St. Vincent's Island, on the 29th of June. He intended to leave for Rio de Janeiro on the 1st of July.

General John B. Sanborn and Colonel Tappan, Commissioners under the recent act to make peace with the hostile Indians, have arrived in this city, and reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These gentlemen will leave immediately for the Indian country.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Stocks steady. Gold, 140⅛. Sterling exchange, 110½@110⅝. Money 5@6 ℙ cent. United States Five-twenties, 1862, registered, 109; do. coupons, 111; do. of 1864-65, coupons, 109½; do. new issue, 102¾; Seven-thirties, first series, 107⅝; second and third series, 107⅝; Virginia 6s, new issue, 52; Missouri 6s, 100½; Tennessee 6s., 68; do. new issue, 66¾; Toledo and Wabash, 53; Ohio and Michigan Central, 128¾; Canton, 53½; Boston Water Power, 23¼; Cumberland preferred, 39¼; Quicksilver, 34¾; Mariposa, 10¾; do. preferred, 22⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 48⅝; New York Central, 109⅝; Erie, 77; do. preferred, 80; Hudson River, 122¼; Reading, 108⅛; Michigan Central, 112¼; do. Southern, 83⅝; Illinois Central, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 125¼; Rock Island, 103⅞; Northwestern, 21⅛; do. preferred, 73½; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 106⅜; Pacific Mail, 145; Atlantic Mail, 111⅜.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 27½c. Flour—5200 barrels sold; State and Western dull and 10@15c. lower; State, $6·35@11; Ohio, $9·60@12·40; Western, $6·30@12; Southern, $9@16·75. Wheat declining; 4000 bushels sold; California white, $2·75. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Corn—42,000 bushels sold; new mixed Western, $1·02@1·05. Oats scarce and firm; 18,000 bushels sold at 84@95c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy and lower; 500 barrels sold: new Mess, $23·85. Lard steady at 12@13½c. Whisky quiet. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 58@59c. Rosin steady; strained, $4; pale, $6@6·50.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY AND THE RESULT.—At No. 112 S. Water street is situated a tavern, kept by one Edward Garlin. Yesterday Michael Nolen, Patrick Mullen, and John McFerry visited his place. While there, it is alleged that Garlin gave them as much whisky, etc., as they wanted. The consequence was that they became drunk and commenced fighting. It was short, sharp, and decisive, as was obvious from the number of bruises they received. Every one had a black eye, and were more or less cut about the head and face. A blackjack was found on McFerry. They were all arrested by Harbor Policeman Grimes and taken before Recorder Eneu. Nolen and Mullen were held to bail to keep the peace, Garlin in $1000 bail for selling liquor on Sunday, and McFerry in $800 bail for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.—General Grant arrived in this city at noon, from Long Branch, in a special train, and proceeded directly to Harrisburg, from which place his family will go to Doubling Gap, in Cumberland county, and the General himself will go to Washington.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Eneu, at 2 o'clock to-day, Thomas Morton and James Trainer had a further hearing, charged with committing an assault and battery on, with attempt to kill, Nicholas Blundin, on Sunday, the 21st inst. They were held in $2500 bail each for their appearance at Court.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Harvey Oatfield was arrested by Officer R. R. Smith this morning, for passing a $10 counterfeit bill on the Third National Bank. He was held for a further hearing by Recorder Eneu.

DROWNED.—John Crone, aged nine years, was drowned in the Schuylkill yesterday. He fell into the river. The body was recovered soon after, and taken to the residence of Crone's parents, near the Falls of Schuylkill.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 5-20s '65.Jy.cp. ls.c.	108⅝	$1500 Lehigh 6s '84...ls.	89
$5000 Pa 6s, 1 series..c.	101¾	58 sh Read R.	54
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	96½	25 do...trf.	54⅛
$4800 City 6s, Old	96¾	100 do...60d.	53⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$3600 City 6s, New	99½	$2000 City 6s, Old	95¾
$1000 do. New	99½	$8000 N Jer 6s..ex'1..b5.	103⅛
$400 do. New	99½	11 sh Penna R...ls.	53½

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6of

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7t6p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

FIFTH EDITION

Attack on the Governor of Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 29.—Governor Pierpont was this morning assaulted at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Driscol, who was immediately arrested by the police. The assault was made because the Governor had pardoned a man convicted of killing her son. The Governor was not injured.

From Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 29.—A man named William Penn was arrested here to-day, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Michael Dick of Oneida, New York, who was poisoned about two months since. The prisoner was taken to Oneida in charge of two officers from this place.

A Pleasant Western Residence!

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A despatch from Ellsworth, Kansas, three miles from Fort Harker, says there were fifteen cases of cholera there on Saturday and five deaths. The town is almost deserted, and those who remain in it expect an Indian raid.

From Maine.

LEWISTOWN, Maine, July 29.—The first commencement exercises of Bates College began yesterday afternoon. The commencement proper takes place on Wednesday. The graduating class numbers eight.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Bank statement shows the following:—

Loans, increase	$1,663,575
Circulation, increase	21,511
Deposits, increase	1,172,934
Legal-tenders, increase	1,164,539
Specie, decrease	2,459,606

MARRIED.

BECKMAN—WILSON.—On the 18th of July, by the Rev. P. Coombs, of the Front Street M. E. Church, Mr. THOMAS J. BECKMAN, JR., to Miss MARY WILSON, both of Philadelphia.

HUTTON—COPELAND.—July 25, 1867, by Rev. G. F. Krotel, Mr. HIETT HUTTON, of Wilmington, Del., to Miss SALLIE J. COPELAND, of this city.

DIED.

CRIDER.—On the 28th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of George Crider, and daughter of the late Adam Keller, Sr., in her 64th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her sister's residence, No. 227 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Services and interment at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street.

EASTWOOD.—On the 28th instant, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE EASTWOOD, wife of William Eastwood, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 324 Crown street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HEISLER.—On the 28th instant, Mr. JOHN HEISLER, aged 47 years.

The relatives, friends, and St. John's Lodge No. 115, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1530 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LIPPINCOTT.—On the 27th instant, J. HAINES, son of Asa and Anna H. Lippincott, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Westfield Meeting House, on Third-day, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Riverton Station, to meet the train which leaves Walnut street at 10 o'clock. *

MURPHEY.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ABIGAIL, widow of the late Robert Murphey, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday morning next, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Sibley, No. 1711 Arch street. **

RENSIMER.—On the 28th instant, MARY, relict of the late Charles Rensimer, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Clarke, Crescentville, Twenty-Second Ward, on Wednesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. To proceed to graveyard at Frankford avenue and Vienna street.

SULLY.—On the morning of the 25th instant, SARAH, wife of Thomas Sully. *

WAITMAN.—Drowned, on Saturday, July 27, 1867, EDWARD M. WAITMAN, son of Michael and Catharine Waitman, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Ridge road and Domino lane, Roxborough, on Tuesday, July 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. *

NIGHT-CAPS THRUST FROM UPPER WINDOWS, sympathetic cries of "Fire!" "Murder!" "Thieves!" and a rush of the police and other valiant citizens to your rescue, may all result from springing a Watchman's Rattle from your window. It is the best alarm which any housekeeper can use. Keep one in your house. For sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SWARMING AROUND YOUR BUTTER, fruit, or food, the flies and other insects are prevented from alighting upon them by the use of Wire Dish Covers. Several shapes and a variety of sizes are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GREEN-CORN GRATERS, WHICH remove the pulp from the indigestible skins, for making puddings, fritters, soups, etc., are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

AMERICAN

Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE [4 18 5p

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 8

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2t PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 IN A well established business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Address ENERGY, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 27 3t*

AN ORGANIST OPEN FOR A SITUATION. An Episcopal Church preferred. Address ORGANIST, Box 667 Philadelphia P. O. 7 29 3t*

AN HOUR IN CASTLE GARDEN.

The Landing of Emigrants—Where They are Put—What They Look Like and What They Do—What They Eat and Where They Sleep—Servant Girl Experiences.

Did any of our readers ever pay a visit to Castle Garden? Perhaps some of them may have done so from motives of artistic curiosity to view a crumbling relic of old New York, while those more practical may have passed an hour there vainly endeavoring to select from the reeking horde of emigrants a cook or chambermaid. Castle Garden proper is situated on the northwestern extremity of the piece of ground known as the Battery. A large circular building, covering half an acre in extent, with a flat dome of whitewashed woodwork, perforated with glass windows, whether to let the numerous stenches made escape, or to permit the air from the outside—rather foul at the best—to pass in, is a problem only to be solved by the Commissioners of Emigration.

The building itself is of brown, unhewn stone, with the old embrasures for guns still remaining, as they appeared when the first Bonaparte issued his famous Berlin decree to crush English commerce. The parapet gateway, or entrance to the Battery, as it was called, still exists in all its huge proportions, with its square cut blocks of stone, and through its portals have passed in ten years 2,500,000 emigrants from every nation on the face of the globe as contributions to the future voting population of the States. A level, arid, sandy plain, denominated the Battery, for the reason that no guns are visible, fronts the Castle Garden, and is encumbered with peanut stands, apple stands, lemonade stands, stands where Bologna sausages and large loaves of Dutch bread are exposed for sale, and where gingerbread cakes as large as pie-plates can be obtained for the moderate sum of two cents. Aged but vituperative Irish women of masculine frame, with bleary eyes, tawdry garments, and faces lined with the wrinkles of hardship, dispense the delicacies of the season to the emigrants. The peanuts are not equal to *pâtes ae foie gras* as a relish, the apples rot in the sun for want of purchasers, the sausages are mouldy and not fit for sængerfest consumption; but the crowning glory of these retail huckster-stands is the lemonade kept by them in dirty wooden or tin pails. This delicious beverage has three ingredients or component parts, namely, molasses, vinegar, and water. A few decayed and repeatedly squeezed lemon rinds, intended to deceive the keen eye of the observer, float on top of the dirty-looking fluid. The tongues of the *Dames de la Halle* at Paris, or the notorious fish-women of London, cannot outrival in acerbity and virulence these women when once let loose upon any offending party. We witnessed an instance of their agreeable proficiency in the art of abuse. A half-grown boy of the street had, it seems, purchased a glass of lemonade from an aged Celtic priestess, and after putting it to his lips, such was the horror and sensation of disgust experienced, that the glass involuntarily dropped from his grasp and fell to the ground, where it lay for a moment broken into small fragments. With a howling rage the savage sprang at the boy, crying:—

"What did 'oo brake my glass for, 'oo scamp; ayeh?"

"I did't mean to," whispered the gamin, in a whining tone.

"I'll tache you to brake my glass, which cost me twenty cints, you young vagabond," and so saying, she fell upon the lad in a great rage, and beat him in the face with her clenched fists, for a minute or two, to the great delight of the spectators. The boy would have been half murdered but for the intervention of a burly policeman, who stood at the gate of the Castle Garden, curling his beautiful moustache, and admiring the graceful curve of his shapely leg. This majestic being advanced with a commanding step; instantly the crowd fell back in reverential awe at his portly presence.

"Wot's all this?" said he, in a voice like thunder. "Wot's all this about, I should like ter knew? Can nobody speak?" and the majestic being glared in inquiry upon the terror-stricken crowd.

"I only w-a-r-rumed that spalpeen's ears for breaking my glass," whined the virage, and with proverbial gallantry the noble policeman, finding that the sympathies of the crowd were with the woman and the broken vessel, turned to the reckless boy and threatened to warm him soundly for his brutality. The boy shrank off in a meek manner, and Castle Garden saw him no more.

Feeling considerable premonitory dread as to our reception by this formidable being in blue cloth, we asked in an humble manner:—

"Sir, can you tell me if strangers are permitted to enter the Garden?"

The "sir" mollified this gentleman to a great extent, and in a gracious, patronizing tone, he signified his permission. Entering a long, narrow passage, with a flight of stairs at the end, we ascended and found ourselves in a large room dedicated to the clerical staff employed by the Commissioners of Emigration to transact the business of registering the emigrants. A number of frowsy-looking and gawkish emigrants sat outside of an enclosure, waiting for an opportunity to procure information. Whether their universal contact with emigrants, who are looked upon as so many cattle by these fellows, has rendered them gruff when asked for information promptly, and rigidly impassive or deaf when questioned mildly, we do not know; but it is certain that for stoical indifference a Castle Garden clerk would compare favorably with Zeno himself. While waiting in the office a scene occurred worthy of mention. A huge Irishwoman, with red hair and freckled face, evidently not an emigrant, but rather a drunken, besotted specimen of the race, advanced towards the desk, carrying a red-headed baby, with a scrofulous affection in its face and head. A very impassive young gentleman, with black side-whiskers, who sat at a desk, cried out in a stentorian voice to the woman, who had no stockings or shoes:—

"What do you want?"

"I want to see Mistress Casherlly, bekase"—

"What do you want?" again cried the young gentleman, in a manner not quite so impassive as before.

"I want to see Mistress Casherlly, ye know, bekase"—

"Go down stairs," said the young gentleman of impassive temper.

"I want to see Mistress Casherlly, bekase"—

"*Go down* stairs," cried the young gentleman, with a great glitter in his eyes.

"I tell ye I want to see Mistress Casherlly, bekase ye see"—

"*Will you go down* STAIRS!" yelled the impassive young gentleman, in a now thoroughly roused state. The woman obeyed this time, and the impassive young gentleman, feeling that he had done his duty, his whole duty, and nothing but his duty, sat down in a state of exhaustion. Leaving him in this state of mind, we left the office, went down a flight of stairs, and entered through a high and wide gateway a huge circular hall, used for the reception of emigrants during their stay in Castle Garden. The hall is about three hundred feet in circumference, with galleries running all round, and resembles a circus more than anything else. Light is admitted through glass side-windows fifty feet from the floor, but no air. A deadening, stifling smell greets the nostrils as you enter the hall, almost overpowering. It is said that a keen-nosed traveller may discover forty different stenches in the streets and purlieus of Cologne, each stench and odor differing from the other thirty-nine. But the stench which strikes you as you enter Castle Garden is a combination of forty different odors, not one of which resembles the Balm of a Thousand Flowers or Jockey Club. You can faintly recognize *saurkraut*, decayed bologna, boiled butter, peanuts, unwashed women, the odor of venerable hams, boiled corned beef and cabbage, onions, rancid cheese, herrings, and many other kindred stenches. A motley crowd or rather swarm of emigrants are herded together on the bare floor of the Garden, like so many sheep or pigs. From every nation in the world, from far-off Sweden and Norway, from the homes of Dalecarlia, from Sudermania, charcoal burners from the Black Forest, in their caifs, with light hair, red stockings reaching to their knees, and heavy wooden sabots. Peasants with ruddy faces from Cork and Kerry, from Dublin and Galway, fair, fresh young girls with trustful look and laughing, wondering faces from the Danube, Rhine, and Shannon, all mingled promiscuously, chatting, talking, eating, crying, or sleeping quietly. A cargo of Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes have just been landed, and herd together to the number of 250 on the floor, gaping and wondering at everything they see and hear. They left Gottenburg 40 days since *en route* for the prairies of Illinois, via Hamburg, Liverpool, and New York. They look travel-stained, dirty, and weary, but as yet have not begun to understand the toil, trouble, and difficulties of their new life. Their pastor, a venerable, sturdy-looking son of Dalecarlia, with white hair and deep blue eyes, sits among them on an old trunk. He has accompanied them all the way, and will see them safe to the settlement of which he is pastor in far-off Illinois. One of his flock, a middleaged woman with deep blue Scandinavian eyes, and tawny hair hanging down her flushed cheeks, is engaged in cutting up a huge sausage for the delectation of the "Pastor." The men are all stout-bodied, hearty-looking fellows, muffled up in warm homespun, as if they were among the frosty fiords of Norway, and carry at their belts short dirk knives in leathern sheaths. They have all blue eyes and light hair, such as is never seen among Latins or Celts, and is only to be found among Scandinavians or Saxons. To look upon these fair faces and deep, earnest blue eyes, almost burning in their intensity, one is prone to think of the ancestors of the people before him—of Gustavus Vasa, of Margaret of Denmark, the Semiramis of the North, of Harold Harfager, of Odin, the Father of the Gods, of Freya and Lok, the Spirits of Evil, of Sagas and Scalds, of warriors and priests, and heroes who went forth yearly to burn, destroy, and capture, who drank wine from the skulls of their enemies, and sought vainly during a thousand years for Valhalla, the home of the gods. Alas for romance! these poor, innocent peasants never heard of Odin, being strict Lutherans, and their only trouble is to know if Chicago is as far from New York as New York is from Stockholm. The emigrants who speak the English language are kept in separate compartments of this large circular hall, or bull-pen, as it might be more properly termed. The floor is swept once a day, but even that does not suffice, for the place is in itself a sink of filth, and unfit for human beings as a place of occupation. The galleries are sometimes filled as well as the lower floor, when there is a number of passengers, and a strange sight is presented from the various costumes worn by the peasant emigrants. Now, for instance, let us go among the Swedes. Here are children, men, and women huddled together upon the floor promiscuously, and without any proper sanitary precaution, in the hottest weather. One-half of the emigrants are sleeping, and they are wedged so close together as to lie like spoons, some with a dirty rag covering them, while not a few of the women's body clothes are tossed about in a manner which ought to call a blush to the cheek of any adult. Here is a very pretty little girl of twelve years or therabouts, her lower limbs exposed as she sleeps, and it is evident that a plentiful application of soap and water would do her no harm. One single case of contagious disease among those 250 Swedes, and ere nightfall every one of them would be stricken by the destroying hand.

To prevent imposition upon the emigrants a semblance of keeping out the emigrant boarding-house keepers is maintained by the Commissioners; but, notwithstanding, they may be found inside of the Garden every day, the only precaution that is taken to protect the interests of the emigrant being to keep the boarding-house shark off until all the routine business of the place is transacted with them, and then these scoundrels are free to do their worst. Boarding-house keepers are allowed to advertise their dens of infamy inside of the walls of the Garden in every known language—English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, Danish, Welch, Russian, and Swiss. The rates charged by these fellows range generally as follows:—Board per week for adults, $8 in currency; per day, $1·50 in currency; single meals, 50 cents; single lodgings, 50 cents. The fare is just what might be expected from these blood-suckers and human vampires. There are three lunch counters or restaurants within the walls, and there can be no possible competition, as no person is allowed to enter the Garden or leave it without a reason. Printed bills of fare line the counters, in the different languages, with the tariff as follows:—

Sausages, per pound	$0 25
Cheese, per pound	0·25
Milk, per quart	0·10
Loaf of bread	0·10
Loaf of home-made bread	0·20
1 cigar	0·05
1 package smoking tobacco	0·10

Behind the counters the emigrants may feast their eyes upon huge loaves of bread, huge bulks of cheese, raw hams, and now and then comes the odor of coffee, of what quality we cannot undertake to say, as we did not taste it. Passing through the rear gate of the Castle you will find yourself on the river's bank, where several barges used for transporting emigrants from the shipping to the Castle, are lying. There is a kind of a terra-plain of stone, and beneath this the emigrants sit day after day, listening to the constant plash of the waves, and looking with wistful eyes out towards the Narrows and the sea, thinking vaguely and confusedly of the Vaterland from whence they came. Here they sit, staring vacantly, without purpose as yet, not yet prepared for the stern realities of the New World, sun-browned and tanned by exposure on the crowded decks of the emigrant ship.

"They are rough with the salt of the sea,
They are brown with the brand of the sun;
They are weary, weary of the sea;
They are weary of the sun.
Tug at the heavy oar;
Heave at the stubborn sail,—
Tossed in the mid-sea gale,
Wrecked on the fatal shore.
* * * * * * *
Sweet is rest, ah! sweet is rest,
White the arms and warm the breast,—
Naught beyond but the unknown West,
Naught but the waves unknown."

The emigrant, on leaving the side of the emigrant ship lying in the stream, after she has passed the perils of quarantine, is taken on board of a barge or tug, with his trunks, bedding, clothing, bottles, parcels, and old rubbish of all kinds, and from thence transported to the water-gate of Castle Garden. On arriving there he is relieved of his trunks and baggage, which is stowed away carefully in racks and numbered in a corresponding fashion, with the number placed opposite the emigrant's name in the register, where his baptismal appellation, surname, birthplace, age, occupation, and future destination are registered for future reference. The boxes and trunks are kept in a long covered way which makes half the circuit of the garden, and affords ample food for reflection. Here there are boxes of all shapes and sizes—tin boxes, wooden boxes, metal boxes, boxes of oak and pine, of cedar, rosewood, and mahogany, oblong and square; some large as the camp chests of McClellan on the Peninsula, others fit to hold the title-deeds or regalia of an empire. The eastern side of the Castle is devoted to the baggage of emigrants going out of the city, and when they arrive at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, or Cincinnati, they find there their baggage ready for them as soon as they have satisfied the charges upon the freight. The English-speaking emigrants are registered first, and then the Germans. After being registered, which takes a long time, the emigrants are driven into the bull-pen to await a further disposition. Lavatories, or places for washing, are located around the Castle—large, gloomy-looking places, calculated to keep before the eyes of the emigrant the hold or steerage of the ship from which he has just debarked. Washing or cleanliness is not enforced upon the emigrants, and the huge blocks of soap and the damp, wet floor of the washing-rooms present a very black and disconsolate aspect. Around the walls of the bull-pen are scattered huge maps of the States and Territories, admirably calculated to impress upon the minds of foreigners the great size and extent of Uncle Sam's dominions. The walls of this filthy house resounded with the clash of muskets, drums, and swords of the old regular army, and afterwards to the glorious warblings of the peerless Jenny Lind, to the delicious strains of Catharine Hayes, and to the crash of Jullien's horns and instruments; for here were given the monster concerts of this great artist when in his prime. Well, to-day it would make Jenny Lind sick to look down from one of the galleries where thousands used to sit entranced listening to her "Norma," and behold her own countrymen and women, from far-off Upsala and Stockholm, herded together like sheep in a July sun. The ghost of the great Jullien would not allow its white-gloved fingers to rest upon polluted lintel or door-jamb for fear of contamination. Large blue-bottle flies haunt the seams of the planking in the floor of the bull-pen, sucking and feasting upon the corruption. A thousand persons have often been confined in this worse than Black Hole of Calcutta, while at other times not a score of emigrants are present. It is an erroneous impression that the emigrants from northern countries surpass in cleanliness those from the more southern climes. The Swedes, Germans, and Russians are, very contrary to general expectation; the Irish and French compare favorably with other races in cleanliness, and surpass them in light-heartedness and a disposition to bear up under hardships. The Welsh emigrants are, nearly all, consigned to the embraces of the Mormon chiefs of Utah. The specimens of Welsh emigrants who were here, bound for Salt Lake, and the miners and mill-spinners from some of the rural districts of England, are terribly dirty and ignorant. Great numbers of the English emigrants have little or no knowledge of the Creator, or of any revealed form of religion. The ignorance and brutality of the lower classes of English emigrants are astounding, and would be decided incredible by him who knows nothing of the facts presented. Here is a group of Irish emigrants sitting upon their household Lares and Penates. There are three little girls, ranging from three to ten years of age, a motherly-looking woman of fifty, and a boy of fifteen. The family are dressed comfortably, and rather cleanly. The mother is crying quietly; the smallest girl has caught the infection from the old woman, and is burying her tiny knuckles in her eyes with great determination, while the boy stares steadfastly at the ceiling, and keeps his mouth wide open as a common thoroughfare for the nasty flies which infest the bull-pen. An acclimatized friend, with a rowdy look, is talking to the old lady, and endeavoring to make her feel comfortable, but she will not be comforted. She left the hills of far-off Tipperary at the bidding of a faithful son, who resides "some place" in "Missus Sury," as the old lady expresses it, but she has lost the address, and forgets the name of the precise locality.

"Can't ye remember the name of the place at all, at all, Biddy?" says her comforter.

"The divil a bit me knows. Jamesy tould me in the letther that there was a great dale of wather near his place. Is there much wather in Missus Sury? Will ye stop yer bellewing there, Molly?"

"Is it in Meessury ye mane? Sure, its full of wather and shnakes."

"Cross of Christ! and are the shnakes alive, Tim?"

"Yis, Biddy, and kicking, too."

"Well, I wish I never had left Nenagh, in ould Tipperary," said the old lady, "for whin I'm out here, shure, Andy, that I thought 'd be some use to me, is no more than an omadhaun," pointing to her son, who still kept his mouth open for the admission of flies.

There is an hospital attached to the Castle Garden Depot, situated on Ward's Island. Ward's Island is 108 acres in extent, and about $12,000 worth of produce is raised annually on the island by patients. There is an attendant physician at the Castle, and an apothecary's shop. Cases of fever and cholera are instantly carried without to the hospital for treatment. Two millions and a half of emigrants have passed through Castle Garden during the last ten years, bringing with them an average of $50 per head. This amounts in the gross aggregate to one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. During the year 1866, 233,418 persons arrived at Castle Garden, bringing with them 203,236 pieces of baggage. Of this number 106,716 were from Germany, 68,074 from Ireland, 36,186 from England, 4979 from Scotland, 3907 from Sweden, 3685 from Switzerland, 3246 from France; Denmark, 1526, and Holland, 1506. The remainder were from seventeen different countries. The States most favored by the emigrants on leaving Castle Garden are New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The Germans go to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin; the Irish to New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey; the Swedes to Delaware; the English to New York and Pennsylvania; the Scotch to New York and Illinois; and the French to New York, Louisiana, and Canada. The greatest number of vessels leave the ports of Europe in the following order:—Liverpool, Bremen, London, Hamburg, Glasgow, Hesse, Antwerp, and Londonderry. Formerly the Irish preponderated, now the Germans have the ascendancy in the proportion of one hundred to sixty. The Commissioners of Emigration have officers in every city in the State of New York for the aid and protection of emigrants.

There is attached to the Castle Garden depot an office for the employment of emigrant girls who desire to procure situations as help in families. The room devoted to this purpose is located on the northeast corner of the Castle Garden. The room is oblong, about 50 feet in length and 25 feet in width, with seats arranged with an aisle in the middle like a church, and a desk railed in where a pulpit would be in a church, behind which sits a gentleman of the Teutonic persuasion, in a mixed pepper-and-salt suit, to answer questions. Here it is the custom for persons who desire to get a great deal of work for very little money to apply for servant "gals," as the policeman at the door terms the private help. Any girl who has just landed at this port can obtain a situation by waiting at this place and submitting her person to inspection o those who may desire female help. Having procured a place and entered the service of her employer, she may, if she dislikes the remuneration or work, inform the Commissioners of her wish to leave her situation, and the privilege is accorded to her of returning to the Employment Agency at the Garden, as often as she changes her mind during the space of twelve calendar months from the time she has landed on the shores of the New World. The large majority of these girls who seek employment are industrious, clean, and honest before being defiled by the filth and contamination of the great city. Some of these are, however, very giddy, thoughtless, fond of dress, gaudy colors, and easily led away by soft and honeyed words. They may have to encounter two great dangers, which shall be specified: Cut off from home and parental teaching, set adrift in a strange land, it is a common occurrence with them to obtain employment in families, when designing scoundrels employ every art and influence of money and circumstances to seduce and destroy them. The other danger is from the emigrant boarding-house keepers, who haunt the Castle Garden depot like evil spirits to entice any fish that may be entangled in their nets. Nominally these birds of prey are supposed to be deprived of any power to further their ends; but this is altogether a mistake, as the calandar of crime in our courts, and the catalogue of wretched women in these dens of infamy infesting the city, will show; but a majority of the girls are poor emigrants, driven to desperate courses by the circumstances they are placed in after they leave Castle Garden. Very few German girls ever seek employment in the office at the depot, as they are picked up in the bull-pen by these scoundrels, speaking their own language, who make magnificent promises to them, and wheedle them, in order to have them accompany them to their dens. Very few single girls, without friends, arrive in New York city with more than fifty dollars in money. These boarding-house sharks charge eight dollars a week for lodgings and food. Having got the girl into the boarding-house, the next thing is to buoy her up with delusive hopes of a comfortable situation, which they are certain never to procure for her, and having done this, it is then necessary to encourage her to procure cheap finery, and end by keeping her at the boarding-house for a month to get her in debt. Then, should she desire to leave, the next move is to hold her clothing and trunk for a bogus board bill. The society of abandoned women, who are employed to sap the poor girl's virtue, and the troubles of prosecution for debt, make the girl a pliant instrument in the hands of the boarding-house shark. She then becomes an easy victim to the lust of the highest bidder, and her ruin is consummated. Many of these girls, after undergoing a course of prostitution and shame for two or three months in the lager beer dens of Greenwich street, the dance houses of Water street, or the perlieus of Greene and Mercer streets, are afflicted with fits of ennui, and return to the Castle Garden depot for a change of scene, or else they are secret missionaries of evil, sent by their employers to corrupt girls who as yet are perfectly innocent. These girls are quite shameless, and by their vile conduct disgust all who visit Castle Garden for the purpose of procuring help. The clerk who has charge of the employment office is sometimes put to his limit of patience by the antics of these young ladies. A number of persons from the country visit the Castle Garden daily in search of girls to work on the farms. A few days since a gentleman of venerable years and appearance came from the Connecticut Valley to procure help. About thirty girls were present, seated in the office, awaiting employment. Some of them had the fresh rosy cheeks generally found in emigrant girls before becoming inured to this climate, so different from their own, the soft blue eyes, and expression of innocence and virtue, while others bore in their countenances the marks of hardened depravity and crime, carrying in bonnet and shawl the colors of the rainbow. The old gentleman, after looking around at the upturned faces, selected a rather hardened-looking girl, and said to her:—

"Do you want a situation, my girl?"

"Well," said this charming damsel, "that depends. How much you want to give?"

"How much do you want?" said the old man.

"Well, I want tin dollars (with a toss of the head), unless I have too much work to do," she added.

"Can you cook," said the old gentleman.

"Av coorse I can," said she, and added, "but where do you live?"

"In Connecticut," said the old man.

"Oh, deed'n I'll not go to Kunecktikut for tin dollars a month," and away she went, tossing her head.

The old gentleman made another attempt; this time, however, he did not have to make the selection himself, for a gaudily dressed woman, with flaunting ribbons and traces in her face of chalk and the rouge-pot, sauntered up to him, and placing herself in an easy attitude before the old gentleman, commenced to catechize him as follows:—

"Is it a servant ye'd be afther wanting?"

"Yes; I want a servant," said the old man.

"How much will ye give?"

"What are you worth?"

"Well, I couldn't work for less than $12, and I always got the fat where I worked before."

"Can you cook?"

"Of coorse I can cook all around."

"Do you know how to make pastry?"

"What's pastry?"

"Why pies and cakes."

"And it's wanting me to make yer pastry ye'd be for $12 a month! Butjsure," with an impudent leer, "I'll be able to make enough pastry for meself and you. How large is your family?"

"I have three daughters and a son," said the old man meekly.

"How old is yer son?"

"Nineteen years."

"Is he good-looking?"

"I cannot be a judge of that myself. You had better come with me and see for yourself."

"And so ye have three daughters. Well, why don't they make their own pastry? Shure it's afther quarrelling they'd be wid me. Oh, indade I'll not go to Kunecktieut wid ye."

The old gentleman asked a young fellow who was a bystander what he thought of the young lady, and was answered:—"Well, I think if you have three daughters, you had better not take that girl into your family."

The young man then recommended him to question a young, pretty, and clean-looking girl who sat apart from the rest.

The old gentleman did so, but the young Miss informed him that she had "been in the habit of living in the highest of families, and wouldn't go to Kunecktieut for the world; but she had a friend that might go." The friend would not go either, because she wouldn't like "Kunecktikut," and "thin ye had to be all night on the boat," and the "man with whom she lived wanted her to get up at 3 o'clock to milk the cow, which was a shame, as everybody knows!" The last hair broke the camel's back, and the old gentleman left Castle Garden without a servant, never to come back.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, Third Story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1867, for the Timber and Framing required for the construction of three (3) Cribs in the Susquehanna river, below Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for Timber and Framing, and in *duplicate for each*

Proposals for "Timber" will embrace all the timber, scantling, and piles required.

Proposals for "Framing" will embrace driving the piles, framing and putting together in place the timber of Cribs, including all bolting, spiking, and bracing required to complete the structures.

For particulars as to payments, time of beginning, and completion of work, etc., apply at this Office, where plans and specifications can be seen.

Contractors furnishing "Timber" are expected to hold it without expense to the United States until required for use by the engineer in charge of the work.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers, 7 27 6t Post Office Box 341, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 25, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office, until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery, in the city of Baltimore, of twenty (20) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to six-teen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within fifteen (15) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed 'Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

7 27 7t STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1800 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO., 6 3 3m Nos. 207 and 209 North FRONT Street.

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THE NEW SIX PER CENT

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Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

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INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

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NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Manch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & ARSTRESS.

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WM. PAINTER & CO., 5 13 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH..........Wednesday, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, August 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, August 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Wednesday, August 14
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, August 17

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	41
To Paris	125	To Paris	41

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7½ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 29.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1½ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1½

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, August 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1½ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..........CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..........CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No Freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16½ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1½ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10½ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10½ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital..........$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus..........946,713·98
Premiums..........1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 — INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t12 31

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23½ GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for Liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866.
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw½ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30½

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1½ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp½ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12½

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24½

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5½ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,
6 8 No. 432 VINE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train..........8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..........10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..........12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2..........1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..........2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..........4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..........5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train..........5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..........7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail..........7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3..........9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..........11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express..........1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..........7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail..........7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..........8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..........9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train..........12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..........1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2..........4·10 P. M.
Day Express..........6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3..........7·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..........9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..........$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..........3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..........3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant.......... 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·30

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2½, 3¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion..........6·00 A. M.
Mail..........7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached..........9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..........2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..........4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:

Special Excursion..........5·18 P. M.
Mail..........4·40 P. M.
Freight..........11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..........7·08 A. M.
Accommodation..........5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street..........5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..........6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at..........10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at..........1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1½ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 15 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia..........7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie..........4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia..........12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport..........8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie..........10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia..........8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........6·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven..........8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie..........10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..........7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie..........5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..........1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven..........7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..........8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..........5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1½ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11½ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices. Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·17 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·48 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8½

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·?0 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington, Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·?? (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8½ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

AMONG THE HILLS.

NOTES OF TRAVEL IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Canistee Valley—An Early Pennsylvania Settlement—Reminiscences of the Indians—The Wyoming Massacre—Growth of Towns and Villages—Items on Farms, Crops, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 25, 1867.

I inscribe this letter to you from the headwaters of one of the branches of the Susquehanna. On the theory that the temperature decreases as the altitude increases, we ought to be enjoying cool weather, for it is *up hill* all the way from Philadelphia here. A few miles further north and the waters flow the other way, finding their outlet to the ocean through Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, and not far to the west are springs which feed the headwaters of the Allegheny, whose waters finally mingle with those of the Gulf of Mexico. The direct route hither from Philadelphia is by way of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, or by the Reading and Catawissa Roads to Williamsport, thence by the Northern Central to Elmira, and thence by the New York and Erie to this point. I came this time by the Catawissa route, and enjoyed the trip much. Leaving the Reading Railroad depot at 8·10 A. M., we sped up the valley of the Schuylkill, adorned with its beautiful farms and flourishing cities and villages. The crops are looking finely, wheat already harvested, or standing in the shock. An occasional piece of corn looks backward, but generally the crop promises fairly. Grass is excellent.

At Port Clinton we left the valley of the Schuylkill and began the ascent of the mountains. From this point until the valley of the Susquehanna is reached, the route lies through a very rugged country. The road itself is much of the way constructed along the very crests of the mountains, from which you look down into deep valleys far beneath, or off on to neighboring hills and heights. In descending from the summit several very high bridges are crossed, the prospect from which, in contemplation of possible accidents, is fearful enough. I believe, however, that no catastrophe has ever occurred in connection with any of them. The trains are run over them very carefully, and though the structures are of wood, they are kept in constant repair. The train arrives at Williamsport for supper. Of this fine and flourishing town I need not speak at length, as it has lately been well described in your columns. In going from Williamsport to Elmira you cross the summit between the valleys of the West Branch of the Susquehanna and the Chemung, which latter is one of the streams which go to make up the North Branch of the Susquehanna. Here, too, for a part of the way, is a rugged country—high, steep hills rising on either hand, clad with forests, abounding in grain, and the little brooks swarming with trout. It is quite a region of summer resort.

At last we reach Elmira. This is one of the most flourishing cities in Southern New York. It already has a population of some fifteen or sixteen thousand, and is growing rapidly. Manufactures are being introduced to a considerable extent. It commands a large and increasing trade with Northern Pennsylvania. At this point the Northern Central Railroad crosses the Erie, and we change to the cars of that road. The depot at Elmira is a small, mean structure, which is about to be replaced by a fine building, to cost some $25,000. The Erie Railroad (formerly New York and Erie) is a splendid road. Its wide, roomy cars give you the maximum of comfort in riding, while all the appointments of the road are of a high order of excellence. The influence of this road in developing the southern tier of counties in New York has been immense. Flourishing villages and cities have sprung up along its entire length, while it has afforded a ready access to market to a vast region of country which before was almost destitute.

From Elmira to Hornellsville you follow up the valley of the Chemung and Canisteo rivers. The valley above Elmira is very wide, and there are many splendid farms. I noticed here some of the finest cornfields that I had seen on the whole route. About twenty miles from Elmira you reach Corning, a fine enterprising village of some three or four thousand inhabitants, named after Erastus Corning of Albany. From this point there is a branch road running to Rochester.

A few miles above Corning is the little village of Painted Post, so called from a large painted post which was found erected on the town site by the earliest settlers. It was an Indian monument of some kind. The valley of the Canisteo rapidly narrows above Corning, until, in many places, there is hardly more than room for the river and the road. The mountains are high and precipitous. They used to be covered with pine timber, but that has been mainly cut off. The lumber trade of this region, before the building of the railroad, was all done by means of the river. Boards were built into huge rafts during the winter, and when the spring freshets came they were floated down to the Susquehanna, and thence to market.

A few miles below Hornellsville the valley widens out, and gives room for some beautiful farms. Here, when the country was first settled by the whites, a large cleared field was found of over one hundred acres, without a stump or tree upon it. The Indians cultivated it. General Sullivan's expedition visited this Indian settlement during the Revolutionary War, and burned their village and crops. It was from this point that the Indians descended to perpetrate the Wyoming massacre. The old settlers still point out the stumps of the trees from which their canoes were built. A partly finished canoe was originally to be seen in the locality.

This town was settled, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War, by a colony from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. A company of sixteen persons purchased an entire township of twelve miles square, and a part of them settled there with their families. The village was a small one, and never grew much until after the completion of the Erie Railroad. It now has some five thousand inhabitants, and is one of the handsomest villages in Western New York. A branch road runs from the Erie at this point to Buffalo.

The crops through all this section are looking finely. The harvesting of winter wheat is now going on. The berry is plump, and the yield per acre will be large. There is a fine prospect for apples. Corn will do well if we have enough hot weather. Potatoes promise an abundant yield. This is a great dairy region. The best butter can be bought for from 16 to 18 cents per pound. Much wool is grown here; but the trade is just now at a stand-still, as the farmers ask 50 cents per pound for it, while the dealers are not willing to give over 40. The former say they will keep it over until another year but what they will get their price.

The character of farming has changed here, as elsewhere, during the last few years. Everything almost is now done by machinery. Mowers and reapers cut the grass and grain. Horse-rakes rake the hay, and horse hay-forks do the unloading. As a consequence, much fewer hands are required to do the work. Where a farmer used to employ a dozen hands during haying and harvesting, he will now hire but three or four. This is one of the results of the war. The scarcity of help then forced the farmers into the use of machinery, and now they continue it from choice.

Speaking of the war reminds me that on the 30th instant the citizens here will erect a fine granite monument above the grave of Colonel F. B. Doty, a gallant young soldier from this village, who lost his life in battle before Richmond, near the close of the war. He was an old school-mate of mine. Peace to his ashes, and may his grave ever be green! T.

NATIONAL BANK TROUBLES.

Reported Collapse of the Unadilla National Bank—Liabilities $200,000.

A report reached the city yesterday that the National Bank at Unadilla, in Otsego county, New York, had made a bad break, with liabilities said to amount to $200,000.

The bank was chartered about twelve years ago, under the old Safety Fund law of this State, and about two years since it took its national character, with a capital of $150,000, and power to increase to $250,000.

Its officers were Arnold B. Watson, President, and Clark J. Hayes, Cashier. The President, it is said, owned $100,000 of the capital, and the balance was in the hands of the Cashier and some relatives in Albany.

It is reported that the assets of the bank will not go far towards meeting its liabilities.

Fast living on the part of somebody connected with the institution, together with wild and unprofitable speculations in produce and mining stocks, contributed to its downfall.

Its redemption agency is said to be the house of Watson & Co., leather dealers, of Albany.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TROY, N. Y., July 27.—It appears upon trustworthy information that the management of the Unadilla National Bank has been of an exceedingly reckless character. The managers of the bank own a large majority of the stock, and it understood that they have lost it in extravagant mining and produce speculations. In doing this they have not only used up the capital of the bank, but have also taken the special deposits, at a very heavy rate of interest, from all the old farmers and other confiding people in the neighborhood. On these special deposits they have paid seven per cent. interest, while the usual interest upon such deposits ranges not to exceed five per cent., and oftentimes as low as four per cent.

I also learn that many of the merchants in and around that neighborhood have been sending certificates of deposit on this bank to pay their debts in New York, which, having been returned to the bank for New York funds, have remained in the hands of the Unadilla Bank unpaid. It is probable that the holders of these certificates will be compelled to await the action of the receiver, to be appointed, before they can ascertain what proportion of the assets they will receive as dividends.

For some time the authorities of this bank have struggled to get back under the old State system, to the end that they might administer their affairs much more economically and with less popular suspicion. Of course the innocent people of that section of the country are in the highest state of alarm and indignation at the reckless acts of the bank officers.

Corresponding banks throughout the country, which have sent the Unadilla items for collection, have in no instance received a response for some time past. Hence it has been found necessary to send special agents to Unadilla to ascertain the true status of affairs. It appears that the Government Examining Agent some time since paid the bank an official visit to ascertain its standing, and to learn if it was complying with the National Banking law. It is understood that the bank was then very deficient in the number of legal-tenders which the law required it to have on hand. This shows full well that the law can be violated at any time by all national bank officers. In the case of this failure, as in many other similar instances, it has been ascertained that the legal-tender security to be kept in the bank for the benefit and safety of depositors has always been found missing when the receivers are appointed. The assets of the bank are very light compared with the liabilities.

Defunct Newton (Mass.) National Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—The newly appointed receiver of the Newton National Bank, lately defunct, has collected the liabilities and forwarded the amount to Washington. The discount notes amount to about $110,000, of which nearly $90,000 has been collected. The balance, $10,000, is considered good, and $10,000 doubtful or bad, including in the latter category $2500 of forged paper of William H. Lane.

The authorities having charge of the bank propose, in case it is wound up, to resist the payment of the checks obtained through the cashier, Mr. Dyer.

The Weedsport Bank Defalcation.

The Auburn *Advertiser* prints the following respecting the collapse of the Weedsport Bank:—

"We are informed that the failure is in consequence of dabbling in stocks by a prominent officer of the bank, who, finding himself in a close corner, pledged everything available in order to carry the speculations along while awaiting a rise in stocks, and effecting an insurance to the amount of $30,000 on his life to be used as 'collateral.' The failure sweeps the entire capital of the bank—$100,000. We understand a receiver is to be appointed at once to wind up its affairs."

Additional Particulars of the Collapse of the Unadilla National Bank.

TROY, N. Y., July 28.—The assignment of the Unadilla National Bank is a general one, and the institution is still kept open according to law, though doing no business. A receiver from Washington has been applied for, and will probably arrive in a few days. The owner of $20,000 of the stock in Albany is a son of Mr. Watson, the President of the bank. It is stated by the President and Cashier that had the bank been closed some months ago, something would have been saved; as it is, the loss will, I am told, be total.

As I telegraphed last night, great distress prevails in all the country surrounding Unadilla, my information showing that one woman, a widow, has become crazed by her losses, and that another has attempted to commit suicide. The losses cover a wide extent of country, and will be desolating in their effects.

Probable Collapse of the Whole National Bank System.

The following National Bank failures have been reported within the past few days. The weakness of the whole system is here exhibited. If in prosperous times these institutions cannot sustain themselves, what effect would a sudden financial crisis have upon them? They would go off by the hundred:—

UNADILLA NATIONAL BANK, OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Cause of failure	Provision and stock speculations.
President	Arnold B. Watson.
Cashier	Clark J. Hayes.
Capital	$150,000.
Liabilities	$200,000.
Redemption Agents	Watson & Co., Albany.

WEEDSPORT NATIONAL BANK, CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Cause of failure	Stock speculations.
President	D. E. Havens.
Cashier	W. A. Lawrence.
Capital	$100,000.
Liabilities	$125,000.

NEWTON NATIONAL BANK, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cause of failure	Defalcations and bad management.
President	Joseph N. Bacon.
Cashier	Mr. Dyer.
Capital	$150,000.
Liabilities	$200,000.
Redemption Agent	Park Bank, New York

The Bank Robbery at Bridgeport.

From the Hartford Times (evening), July 27.

No further developments have been made public in reference to the defalcation at the Pequonnock National Bank. The Board of Directors have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the fugitive, W. Hamilton Barnum.

Arrest of the Boston Agent of the North American Life Insurance Company of New York.

BOSTON, July 28.—Edward Weman, the Boston agent of the North American Life Insurance Company of New York, has been arrested on an action of tort brought against him by the President of the company, for appropriating, as is alleged, to his own use $3586 of the company's funds, by which the company claim to have sustained damages to the amount of $10,000.

The President of the Company came here from New York to meet Weman by appointment a few days since, and failing to find him, the books were examined and the irregularity discovered. Further search resulted in finding Weman in Charlestown, and he was at once taken into custody and committed to East Cambridge jail, in default of ten thousand dollars bail. His case will come up before the Superior Court, in October next. Weman is a prominent citizen of Charlestown, and was for many years a Paymaster in the Navy Yard there.

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

A Few Facts in the Life of Bridget Durgan—Was Her Paramour an Accessory to the Deed?—Her Confession, Etc.

Bridget Durgan was the child of poverty. She was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1843. In the famine year in that country of 1847 poor Bridget was left an orphan, both her parents having died of typhus fever. She was consigned to one of those bastiles called a union workhouse. Here she grew up under the care of the guardians, and was sent out to this country by the union—a common practice by the guardians of the poor in Ireland.

From childhood she exhibited a predisposition to epilepsy, but for some two or three years before she left Ireland it was supposed the disease was entirely removed. After spending some time in New York, Bridget removed to the township of Piscataway, N. J., where she was engaged as a servant. Here it was that Dr. Corriell first knew her. Some three years and six months ago the doctor visited her in his professional capacity, at the instance of the parties with whom she lived, and her reputation at the time was that of an honest, virtuous girl.

The doctor seemed to take an unusual interest in his patient, and to none of those in the neighborhood whom he was called upon to visit was he more attentive than the poor unfriended emigrant girl. Bridget's attacks became more frequent and the doctor's attention more regular, and he exhibited a fatherly care for her, which was generally spoken of in the neighborhood, and redounded to a great extent to his credit. There were, however, malicious persons who supposed that Bridget was not all she ought to be, and shook their heads with grave significance when she became a member of the doctor's household, as much as to say he would have more peace of mind regarding her; and subsequent results show that those people were right. Those were facts which did not come out on the trial, but which are now generally spoken of.

Bridget says that shortly after she went to live at the doctor's that she had an offer to go out West, as the doctor and Mrs. Corriell did not live amicably together. She positively denies having committed the crime of which she has been convicted, but at the same time, now that all hope of pardon is at an end, it is not too much to say that she had a guilty knowledge of the commission of the crime, and was an accomplice. Such was the opinion of the jury and the learned judge who tried the case.

That she had accomplices there cannot be a doubt; and if there be any truth in her statement that a light was placed in a window in the house to warn off certain parties (whom she has not named) not to come near the house until the wicked deed was accomplished, it is singularly significant. Now, if there be any truth in this, it is perfectly susceptible of proof, and is worthy of the careful consideration of the District Attorney. The execution of Bridget Durgan will not satisfy the claims of public justice. The law requires that accessories before the fact should be equally punished with those who have actually participated in the crime.

Who brought a slight on the character of the poor emigrant girl? With whom was she in the habit of cohabiting that made people suspicious of her virtue? Was or was there not a light in a particular window on the night of the murder in Dr. Corriell's house, and who was warned by the beacon? If these facts, given in her confession, are capable of proof, the accomplice should be brought to justice.

Bridget awaits her doom, on the 13th of August, with more than ordinary patience. Her spiritual adviser has been in constant attendance upon her, and it has been owing to the indisposition of her leading counsel, Mr. G. B. Adrain, that her formal confession has not been made public. She has latterly been very uncommunicative to her prison attendants, as some of the statements she made found their way into print before it was desirable.

From the facts that have transpired, it is absolutely necessary that the case should not rest here. If the poor emigrant girl has been made the victim of treachery and deceit, if she has been led into vice, and consequently the participator in the terrible crime of murder, those who contributed to that result should be made to answer to God and the people.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN CINCINNATI.

A Minstrel Shoots a Brother Performer—The Wounded Man Still Alive.

Last night, about 6 o'clock, a terrible affray occurred in a billiard saloon on Longworth street, near Vine, which resulted in the probably fatal wounding of one of the parties. It seems that Alfred Bamford and Harry Norman, connected with Newcomb's Minstrels, now at Wood's Theatre, have been continually bickering with each other, quarrelling one night and drinking together the next, until it finally culminated in this quarrel. Harsh words passed between them after the performance and rehearsal yesterday morning, and after rehearsal Bamford expressed his determination to "get even" with Norman. The latter retorted, and told him to "get even whenever he liked," and walked away.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, Bamford found Norman playing billiards in the saloon above mentioned, and accosting him, demanded that he should apologize for the language used. Norman replied with abusive epithets, and language totally unfit for publication; which so aroused Bamford's fury that he left the saloon, and proceeding to No. 99 Sixth street, procured a four-barrelled Sharp's revolver, with which weapon in his possession he returned to Choate's saloon, and demanded that Norman should retract. The latter paid no attention to him, when he said:—

"Harry, I want you to take that back before I count three, or I will shoot you."

He cocked the pistol, and began to count one, two, three. Scarcely had he pronounced the last word when he fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen, near the navel. Norman fell back into the arms of the barkeeper, with the blood spirting from the wound.

Bamford, after the shooting, returned to the saloon where he borrowed the pistol, returned it to his friend, and started for the Ninth Street Station House; arriving there, he began telling the particulars of the affair, and gave himself into custody, but Officer Shiner learning of the affray, followed him, and preferred the charge of shooting with intent to kill. Norman was removed to the Sisters' Hospital, on Lock street, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Massey.

After being laid upon a bed in the hospital, Norman called Mr. N. O. Roberts, the agent of the troupe, to his side, and said:—

"Bamford did it. Keep him safe, so that he can't injure himself. You don't know him as well as I do. He isn't all right in his upper story."

This statement was written down by Mr. Roberts as fast as it was given. The whole affair was lamentable indeed.

This morning we visited the hospital, and found Norman in good spirits and resting easy, but as yet the physicians cannot give an opinion as to his recovery.

The parties engaged in this serious affray are well known to our music-loving community, being engaged with Newcomb's Minstrels. Norman is a first-class tenor, aged about twenty-six years, and Bamford, well known as the *prima donna* of the troupe, is aged about twenty-eight years. Both the men, until recently, were bosom friends—ate, drank, and boarded together. But we think professional jealousy and the too frequent use of the ardent was the cause of the difficulty.

While locked up in his cell Bamford stated that he went to Choate's saloon with the determination of either making Norman retract his words, or of killing him; but he says that the revolver was discharged before he intended it. He claims that he was altogether in the right. He says that Norman had abused him until it became totally unbearable.

Bamford's case was called up this morning in the Police Court, but continued for a day or two.—*Cincinnati Times, 26th.*

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN BUFFALO.

A Man Hacks His Wife to Death with a Cooper's Axe—Jealousy the Supposed Motive for the Deed—The Murderer Found Dead in the Canal.

Another probable murder took place at Black Rock yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on Thompson street.

The facts are that a man named Brown went to No. 5 station about 2 o'clock and informed Captain Rhinehardt that a man named Matznolf Binder was fighting with his wife Mary. Captain Rhinehardt, accompanied by patrolman Bohn, immediately repaired to the house and found the woman stretched upon the bed, insensible, weltering in her own blood, which flowed from several wounds, three of which were on her neck. A cooper's axe was found near the spot belonging to Binder. The police made instant search for him, but he had escaped as soon as the foul deed was committed.

Dr. Dayton was called and dressed her wounds, but gave as his opinion that her recovery was impossible. Binder is a German about forty-six years of age, and works at coopering. He was in the army for a number of years, and it is said that he was jealous of his wife, a fact which led to a great many altercations between them. He is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, and has frequently been arrested for abusing his wife while drunk. The neighbors speak of Mrs. Binder as having been a hard-working woman, who during her husband's absence in the army supported a large family of children by taking in washing, but it is not denied that he had ample grounds for his jealousy.

When the police arrived at the premises they found several children in the house. One little boy said his mother was asleep when Binder came in with the hand axe and struck her a blow on the head, after which he chopped her neck and face. The boy was afraid, and did not speak because he thought his father would kill him. After the deed was committed Binder went into an adjoining room and placed the axe under a bundle of papers, where it was found by the officers. The instrument used resembles a butcher's cleaver, only the blade deviates considerably to the left side of the handle. The edge was dull and notched, as though it had been employed about the house in cutting bones.

When Binder left the house the children saw him go in the direction of the canal, and then gave the alarm. A large force of police were engaged in searching for the murderer in the forenoon, in all directions. It was ascertained that he had been seen at about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and that he was perfectly sober at the time. He had been heard to say that he would kill his wife and then drown himself. These facts led Captain Rhinehardt to search along the line of the Erie Canal. When about a mile below the dam two boys came up and said they had found a dead body floating in the canal below Strawberry Island, which was afterwards identified as that of Binder. A singular fact is mentioned respecting the body, which is that it was found floating upright in the water. The body was removed and an inquest held by Coroner Walsh, returning a verdict of death by suicide.

The victim was reported to be alive at 10 o'clock last evening, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery.—*Buffalo Express, 26th.*

The Order of the Day.

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LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mw12t*

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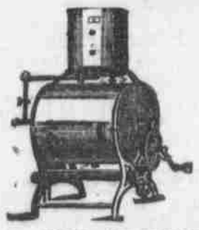

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N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—Y. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·12, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2196

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 910 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 62 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 19 1m

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
PIQUES, ETC.

82 wsmsmrp]

GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS

SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 6 wfmsm

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS,

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS. No. 806 MARKET Street.

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1867 On Thursday morning,

August 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, without reserve, about 2000 cases Men's Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Boots, etc.; also a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, to which the special attention of buyers is called, as every case represented in catalogue will be positively sold. [7 25 6t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC., July 30, at the Exchange, will include:—
CHESNUT, No. 403—Valuable store.
GROUND RENT—$60 a year.
RIDGE ROAD—Valuable lot, over 3 acres.
THIRD, NORTH OF GREEN—Brick and frame dwellings.
NEW MARKET, NORTH OF POPLAR—Brick and frame dwellings.
GUNNER'S RUN CANAL—Valuable wharf property.
TWELFTH, No. 223, ABOVE RACE—Desirable dwelling.
BROAD AND WALLACE, SOUTHEAST CORNER—Brick building.
ELEVENTH, No. 414, NORTH OF LOMBARD—Modern dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 1013—Tavern and dwelling.
SAVERY, Nos. 1214 and 1216—Brick and frame dwellings.
MARRIOTT, No. 522—Frame dwelling.
PROSPEROUS ALLEY AND ESSEX—Two brick dwellings.
SIXTH STREET, Stockton, South Camden, N. J.—Modern dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$48 a year.
NEW MARKET AND CALLOWHILL, S. E. corner—Valuable lot.
NEW MARKET AND CALLOWHILL, S. W. corner—Valuable lot.
NEW MARKET AND CALLOWHILL, N. E. corner—Valuable lot.
LOGAN LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Forty lots, Twenty-first Ward.
SOMERSET, No. 414—Two brick dwellings.
HARRISON, Nos. 45 and 47, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward—Two modern cottages and large lot adjoining.
Also, valuable stock. See catalogues. [7 26 3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

On Friday, August 2,

Will be sold at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following Stocks and Loans—

On account of whom it may concern—

5000 shares Latonia Coal Company. 7 23 9t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1635 Chesnut street.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS GLASSWARE, STOVES, ETC. ALSO, FOUR SHOW CASES,

On Tuesday Morning,

July 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1635 Chesnut street, will be sold the household furniture, comprising superior cottage suits dining-room furniture, ingrain carpets nearly new; several stoves, feather beds, mattresses etc. etc.

Also, four show-cases, suitable for a cigar store.

The furniture may be seen after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. [7 27 3t

Sale at No. 1734 Green street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

July 31st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1734 Green street, will be sold the furniture of a family removing, comprising—Handsome suit of walnut parlor furniture; Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets; walnut and oak chamber suits; superior hair mattresses, extension dining table, with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber, and kitchen furniture.

The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [7 29 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 14

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 23

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of Store No. 322 CHESNUT Street. Apply at the Store. 7 26 3t*